The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1877. PRICE FIVE CENTS

SILKS.

MANOEL BROTHERS.

GREAT SALE OF

SILKS!

RICH GOODS.

IMMENSE BARGAINS

DURING THE ENTIRE MONTH.

We have consummated large purchases direct from the manufacturers, and at Auction, and will offer SPECIAL AND REMARKABLE INDUCEMENTS in

Silks, Velvets, &c., &c.

We will offer standard makes at lower prices than ever before in this city.

500 Pieces Guinet's Popular Satin Finish Dress Silk

At $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 upward.

TEILLARD'S BLACK SILKS!

24 INCHES WIDE,

Warranted the best Silks in the market for wear, ranging in prices from $1.50 to $4.00. SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to qualities at $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

COLORED SILKS

Our stock of Colored Dress Silks is the largest we have ever shown, and includes every desirable Fall Shade.

HANDSOME GOODS at $1, $1.10, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50.

Special attention is invited to a line of 22-inch Colored Dress Silks, very heavy, at $1.60—last year's price of same $2.25.

VELVETS. VELVETS.

27-inch Cloaking Velvets at $3, $3.50, $4, and $4.50.

Guinet's 27-inch ALL SILK Cloaking Velvet at $6.00, $7.00, $8.50, $9.00, and $10.

100 pieces 18-inch Trimming Velvets at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

Colored Velvets to match every shade of Silk. Extra quality at $2.00 and $2.50.

We invite inspection and guarantee our prices the lowest.

Samples of every description sent free on application.

Country orders promptly and accurately filled.

121 & 123 State-st.

BRANCH,

Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

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111

WHISKIES AT $1 PER BOTTLE.

SHERRIES AT $1 PER BOTTLE.

PORTS AT $1 PER BOTTLE.

GINS AT $1 PER BOTTLE.

All of the above LIQUORS at $10 per dozen.

The Whisky is the best Kentucky Hand-made Sour-Mash, and the other Liquors are equally first-class.

RETAIL DEALERS! DRUGGISTS! FAMILIES! EVERYBODY!

This is a rare chance for you to get the choicest of goods at hard-pan prices. Our sales are immense.

SEGAR DEPARTMENT.

Just received per steamer "Columbus," from Havana, 80,000 "Oscar Y Amandas" Segars of the following sizes: Opera, Princesas, Conchas, Concha Especial, Sublime, Amandas, Rothschilds, and Reina Victoria; also a full line of High Life, Villaz Villaz, and Flor de Cuba. We are still retailing Seidenberg & Co.'s a "Key West" Segars, Londres, Conchas, Comme il faut, Elegantes, and Zerlinas 3 for 25 cents. Opera Boufle, Regalitas, 5 cents.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN,

111 Madison-st.

MINERAL WATERS.

APOLLINARIS

NATURAL

MINERAL WATER,

The Queen of Table Waters.

HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT.

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE. "A delightful beverage.

DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND. "Far superior to Vichy, Seltzer, or any other."

DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS. "Most grateful and refreshing."

DR. R. OGDEN DOREMUS. "Absolutely pure and wholesome; superior to all for daily use; free from all the objections urged against Croton and artificially aerated waters."

PROF. WANKLYN, London, Eng. "Impregnated only with its own gas."

DR. E. R. PEASLEE. "Useful and very agreeable."

DR. AUSTIN FLINT, DR. F. N. OTIS. "Healthful, and well suited for Dyspepsia, and cases of acute disease."

DR. JAMES R. WOOD. "Mildly antacid; agrees well with dyspeptics, and where there is a gouty diathesis."

DR. FORDYCE BARKER. "By far the most agreeable, alone or mixed with wine, useful in Catarrhs of Stomach or Bladder, and in Gout."

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To be had of all Wine Merchants, Grocers, Druggists, and Mineral Water Dealers throughout the United States, and wholesale of

FRED'K DE BARY & CO.,

41 & 43 WARREN-ST., NEW YORK.

The above Mineral Waters are for sale by

GROMMES & ULLRICH

IMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS,

199, 201, AND 203 RANDOLPH-ST.

We make it a specialty to deal in Pure, Straight Sour-Mash Whiskies of the most approved make, and guarantee their absolute purity.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool.

The only transatlantic line sailing under the American Flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

RED STAR LINE,

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing every twelve days, alternately from PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK. DIRECT and ONLY to ANTWERP. Drafts in amounts to suit.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen'l Agents, 119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 8

First cabin $70 and $55, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates, currency. Second Cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN &CO., General Agents. J. WARRACK, Manager.

124 Washington-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

BOLIVIA, Nov. 3, 2 p. m. | ETHIOPIA, Nov 17, 2p. m
CALIFNIA, Nov 10, 9 a. m | VICTORIA, Nov. 24, 8 a m

New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

New York to London direct every Wednesday.

UTOPIA, Oct. 31...noon. | ALSATIA, Nov. 10, 9 a. m.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at currency rates.

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North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

CORNWALL, Williams.....Thursday, Nov. 8
SOMERSET, Stamper.....Saturday, Nov. 24

Cabin passage, $50, $60, and $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Return Tickets at favorable rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $26. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 87 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

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New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

Erin, Nov. 3, 2½ p. m. | Helvetia, Nov. 17, 1½ p. m
Egypt, Nov. 10, 8 a. m. | England, Nov. 25, 7½ a. m.

To London.

Italy.....Nov. 7, 7 a. m. | Holland..Nov. 17, 2 p. m.

Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26. Currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

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Carrying the Mail, between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL. Apply at Company's office, 48 South Clark-st.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

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Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

CLOTHING.

ELEGANT! SPLENDID!

Etc., Etc.

Exclamations heard in our Custom Department every day.

We think our present Coat and Suit Cutter a success in every way.

Gentlemen we respectfully invite your inspection. YOU DON'T, IN OUR ESTABLISHMENT, PAY OTHER MEN'S ACCOUNTS. We decline any trade but CASH DOWN. Do you see the ARGUMENT?

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS FOR MALE SEX,

Cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.

LECTURE.

"THE SMALL BOY"

HAS ARRIVED!

JOHN HABBERTON,

AUTHOR OF

"HELEN'S BABIES,"

WILL SERVE HIM UP AT

FARWELL HALL

TO-NIGHT.

The Lecture begins at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. RESERVED SEATS can be procured without extra charge during the day at JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.'S., 117 & 119 State-st.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL.

We are now unloading a cargo of the best Cannel Coal, and are prepared to fill orders promptly. This Coal is the best in the market for a BRIGHT and CHEERFUL Grate Fire.

KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.,

Main Office, 97 Washington-st.

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FOR RENT.

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING

TO RENT.

Apply to WM. C. DOW,

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CANADA Fur Manufacturing Co., CORNER MADISON & FRANKLIN-STS., CHICAGO.

The only establishment making Furs an Exclusive Specialty. Largest display of Seal and Mink Sacques, etc., in newest designs. OLD SACQUES lengthened and reshaped. For excellence of Workmanship and reliability we can refer to the leading ladies of the city.

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FINE ART SALE.

DON'T FORGET THE SALE OF

FINE EUROPEAN PAINTINGS,

At 231 WABASH-AV.,

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Nights, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Business Suits!

THE BEST

Fancy Cassimeres..$25
Fancy Cassimeres.. 30
Fine Eng. Suitings.. 35
Fine Eng. Suitings. 40

J. B. HALL & CO., Tailors. 130 Dearborn-st.

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MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.

SIGHT PRICELESS

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

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FIDELITY BANK DEPOSITS

Bought at 75 cents on the dollar, viz.: 15 per cent in cash and 60 per cent in unincumbered Real Estate; good title, with abstract.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Chamber of Commerce.

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The Largest Stock, the Lowest Prices, and the Best Styles can be found at BOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.'S, 137 and 139 State-st.

NOTICE.

The Prairie State Loan and Trust Company,

Will pay no interest on deposits after Jan. 1, 1878, except by special agreement, and from and after Dec. 1 next all accounts will be payable on demand.

Nov. 1, 1877. JAS W. SCOVILLE, President.

EDUCATIONAL.

JENNINGS SEMINARY.

AURORA, ILL. A school for both sexes; $44 pays for board, room rent, and tuition in common English for winter term of 14 weeks, beginning Dec. 5, 1877. Address the Principal, MARTIN E. CADY.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (LATE Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with establishment, No. 17 W. 38th-st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. FOR particulars address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y. BOTH sexes; $225 per year; no extras. Send for circular.

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CLOAKS

For Misses and Children as low as $3.75, all cut and fitted by tailors. BOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

Mr. C. M. Knox is this day admitted as a member of our firm. Our business will be continued at the old stand under the same firm, and style of Graff, Sherman & Co. Chicago, Nov. 1, 1877.

MATTHEW GRAFF & CO.

HATS.

HATS,

FALL FASHIONS Now Ready.

COOPER & HENNEGEN, 126 Clark-st.

BIRDS.

BIRDS

We open the season with more and finer imported German Canary Birds than ever. If you want Birds, Fish, Aquariums or Cages send for Catalogue, free. FRED KAMPER, wholesale and retail dealer, 127 Clark-st., Chicago.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

GRATES

Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS.

P. BOBASCO & RUMMEY 262 STATE-ST.

DYING.

The Soul of the Great War Governor of Indiana Passing Away.

His Stomach Entirely Abandoned to the Triumphant Advance of Death.

Progress of the Paralyzing Force upon His Respiratory Organs.

His Heart Beating at the Rate of 140 Pulses Per Minute.

Nutrition Impossible, and the End Very Close at Hand.

Account of the Emaciation which Has Resulted from His Sickness.

At 2:30 A. M. the Last Struggle Had Begun, and the Family Was Aroused.

The Physician at 4 O'clock to Say Whether the Patient Could Live till Daylight.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—Senator Morton, at this hour of writing (11 p. m.), is sinking rapidly, and his attendant physician, Dr. Thompson, has no hope that life will be prolonged twenty-four hours. At an early hour this morning came a sudden change for the worse, and his pulse rose to 140 within a brief time. This afternoon the nourishment which had been given him began to pass from the bowels in almost a natural state, and it was then known that the stomach was powerless to digest. During the day there was a perceptible change in his physical appearance, and this evening Mrs. Morton, who has struggled bravely and heroically, broke completely down and abandoned hope. Heretofore she has had faith in his strong physical condition and strength of will, and, with the full devotion of a wife, hoped on without murmuring, and without giving way to her feelings. At this hour none are with him but the physician and the Senator's immediate family, including Mrs. Morton's three sisters. These surround his bedside and minister to his wants. Only two watchers are allowed in the anteroom. The Senator throughout the day, although

RETAINING ITS CONSCIOUSNESS,

said nothing relative to death, not even a word to his wife, but he gives directions concerning his treatment in a clear, calm voice, quite distinct through the length of the room. He is kept steady under the influence of strong opiates, of which morphine is the principal drug, and occasionally a stimulaant is administered, composed principally of morphine, hyosciamus, and quinine, and, while under the influence of morphine, he sleeps calmly as a child, but, when this passes away, and he awakens, he is subject to suffocating spells, and complains of interior heat. To-night, during one of these spells, the doors and windows of the room were opened wide to give him air, and the temperature fell to 55 degrees without affording relief. His attendants feared an immediate fatal termination, but his system again strengthened under the effect of a stimulant hypodermically administered, and he fell to sleep. He is sleeping while this dispatch is being written. It is now settled that his digestive organs, also his respiratory organs, are affected with paralysis, and, while the physician thinks life may be prolonged until to-morrow, death is liable within an hour. Judge Martindale, of the *Journal*, who has been a devoted friend and attendant, to-night abandoned all hope, and, in his judgment, the Senator's time on earth is brief.

QUIET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 1.—At half-past 12 the Senator was awake and suffering some from hiccoughing, but, in the main, resting more quietly than before he was placed under the influence of an opiate at 10 o'clock. Dr. Thompson and the family, with the exception of Mrs. Morton, have retired, from which it may be inferred that no immediate apprehensions are entertained.

THE CRISIS APPROACHING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind, Nov. 1.—At this hour (2 a. m.) Senator Morton is awake and very restless. He is coughing badly. Dr. Thompson is with him, having been called up within the last hour, after retiring about midnight with the belief that the patient would live during the night. The crisis seems to be approaching more rapidly now than was deemed probable, and at 4 o'clock the physician will be able to state decisively whether the Senator will live till daylight.

IN ARTICULO MORTIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1—2:30 a. m.—A messenger has just arrived from Morton's residence. He is dying and surrounded by his family.

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 1.—At 2 o'clock this morning Senator Morton had been very restless and nervous for the past hour, and was hiccoughing quite rapidly. Dr. Thompson is with him, but could not give an opinion as to how long the Senator might live.

AN ALARMING TURN OF AFFAIRS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—At 11 to-night Senator Morton is yet alive, but is evidently sinking, and it is only a matter of conjecture how soon death will be upon him. About 10 o'clock to-night, the effect of an opiate having passed off, his physician not being in the room at the moment, the Senator suffered severely from suffocation, and called repeatedly for air. The window and doors were thrown open, but without relief to him, until Dr. Thompson came in and administered another opiate, causing a quiet slumber, in which state he is now resting. He is surrounded by his wife and her sisters, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Gill, and Mrs. Holloway, Col. Holloway, Gov. Burbank, the Senator's sons (Oliver and Walter), two nieces, and his physicians. No others are admitted. The Senator is perfectly conscious, and fully realizes that his end is near. He does not speak except to give a direction to his nurses. Mrs. Morton gave way to her grief this evening, but soon regained her composure, and is with the family waiting for the final struggle, which may come at any moment.

A BETTER FEELING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—1 a. m.—At midnight Senator Morton is awake and less restless than before he slept. Dr. Thompson and a portion of the family have retired.

CHANGES.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—A few days have wrought great changes in Senator Morton's appearance as well as in his condition. Only the bright eye and Websterian brow are natural. His face, so round and full on his return from Oregon, is painfully thin, his left hand is shrunken, and his body wasted and shriveled. His whole appearance indicates extreme weakness and helplessness. He still has the use of his right arm, and with assistance can raise his head sufficiently to swallow his medicine and food. But to turn upon his side, to raise himself in bed, or to change the position of his legs, or to move his left arm, he is as powerless as he will be when the heart ceases to pulsate. His voice, too, has grown husky and weak, and the phlegm collecting in his throat can no longer be raised. Day by day the powerful frame has been giving away, sapped by starvation even of its latent strength, until it is no longer cognizable as the body that has supported these many years one of the foremost minds in the nation, yet he is fully conscious, and, from present indications, is likely to remain so up to his last moments. He recognizes his friends as they enter the room, and invariably

EXTENDS HIS HAND TO GREET THEM.

But he seldom speaks, and has ceased asking for "the news." Since Thursday last the papers have not been read to him, and he no longer evinces interest in what may be passing at Washington or elsewhere. He understands that these are the symptoms of rapidly failing strength, and, although his family very naturally forbear to express their fears in his hearing, he is fully aware of his approaching dissolution. A man who has studied men and read their thoughts in their faces cannot now be deceived by any words of concealment. "Have you given me up?" he asked of an attendant this afternoon. "By no means," was the quick reply. "I think you have," he answered, "and perhaps it is well that I should go." Senator Morton has always had a horror of being dependent upon other people, and, as expressed in these dispatches this morning, he would prefer to die now rather than live on as a paralytic. Beyond such statements as the above, he has given no expression to any feelings he may have touching

HIS NEARNESS TO DEATH.

Some weeks ago he made his will, thinking then that the chances of recovery were against him, but what he did was done in a business-like manner. It is evident, however, that he has no fear of death, and it is not unlikely that when it comes he will welcome it as a relief from pain and exhaustion.

Senator Morton is not connected with any church, nor is he "a professing Christian," as this phrase is usually understood by othodox Christians. But those who know him intimately know that he has great respect for the teachings of the New Testament, and that he has ever been a friend and supporter of churches. During the War he recognized the power of their influence, and on more than one occasion during the dark days of 1863 he conferred with the clergymen of this city, requesting their earnest support. "He recognized the efficiency of our prayer," said one of them the other day, "and often acknowledged that it was a source of great encouragement and strength that he had

THE SYMPATHY OF CHRISTIAN PEOPLE."

The Governor's mother was a Presbyterian, a woman of a mild and benevolent disposition, a correct understanding, and undeviating probity. His father's family were Methodists. The Governor has never expressed any especial preference for either, and since his sickness in 1865 he has been unable to attend church at all. "The seats are too uncomfortable," he often remarks, "and it is too annoying as well as inconvenient to take one's chair with him." But the great principles which lie at the base of the Christian faith he has always accepted. In his boyhood and young manhood his grandfather was very careful of his religious training, placing in his hands such books as would impress their their teachings favorably upon a mind that was even then reaching out and inquiring for a reason for the faith that was in him. In later years, and especially since his first attack of paralysis,

DR. THOMPSON

has had frequent conversations with him upon the subject of religion, and he has found him clear in his conceptions of the truth as formulated in the Gospels. During the progress of the Oregon Senatorial Investigation, he surprised as well as edified those who happened to be in his company, by showing an uncommon familiarity with the different religions of the world, ancient and modern. After weighing their merits and demerits he spoke of the Christian faith as the fruit of all religions which men were now plucking and eating, because it satisfied a natural craving after a true and reasonable belief in an unseen Power who ruled the universe. Mrs. Morton is a member of the Christian Church, and a woman of uncommonly good judgment and strong Christian character. She thoroughly understands her husband, and has been to him a quiet but very positive influence for good. She bears her sorrow now in a way that commands the admiration of all who are thrown into her company. She has never entirely given up hope, and to-day she thinks she can detect a little change for the better. It is now more than eighty days since she has known what it is to have a whole night's rest;

STILL SHE KEEPS ON,

trying one remedy, then another, never complaining, never betraying anxiety, and never failing to make her presence a continued blessing to her husband. His eyes follow her as she steps quietly about the room; he takes her hand in his as she comes near the bed, and when for some cause she is absent longer than usual, her whereabouts must be known to him. "In all these years of sickness," he once said to the writer, "she has never failed me once."

The Senator is very patient in his suffering, but increasing weakness brings with it a desire to remain perfectly quiet. He lies in a back room, removed from the noise and confusion incident to so much calling of friends and others anxious to learn of his condition. His bed, recently sent him by a friend in Washington, is so constructed that by means of a system of pulleys any part of the body can be raised or lowered without trouble or pain. It is more comfortable than either of the others which were in use, and he is contented if he can be permitted to lie undisturbed except as his bed is adjusted to his tired limbs.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

MOVILLE, Oct. 31.—Steamship Canadian, from Montreal, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Arrived—Steamer City of Montreal, from Liverpool.

SUICIDE.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 31.—Gregory Byer, huckster, suicided this morning. Cause, despondency on account of continued ill-health.

RELIGIOUS.

The Episcopal Congress in New York City Reviews Journalism.

Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, Delivers a Caustic Phillippic.

A Profound Feeling of Acquiescence Evoked by His Eloquent Tirade.

Proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance at Detroit, Mich.

EPISCOPALIANS.

THE CONGRESS IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Episcopal Congress this afternoon discussed the relation of the popular press to Christianity in America. The Hon. John Jay introduced the theme. He alluded to the growth of the power of the press, and furnished statistics concerning the rapid increase in the number of publications in recent years. As has been stated by the London *Times*, which surely had some right to be heard on the subject, the power of the press was expanding day after day, until it embraced every province of thought. He referred to the rancor and injustice of portions of the press on both sides of politics, and the unscrupulous advocacy of violent slanders and gross personalities, the concealment or palliation of official corruption from the Cabinet downward, unsavory reports, and the publication by some papers of improper advertisements. Considering the intimate relations of the press and community, as the tone of the community became elevated, so did the tone of the press, and, correspondingly as the press become higher in tone, so was an improvement effected in the community. It was, therefore, necessary to educate the press in order that the press might fulfill the function of educating the people. Great good, said Mr. Jay, could be accomplished by having wise and good men use their personal influence upon the editors, and, also, he suggested, by the contribution of editorials on subjects of public interest. Mr. Jay alluded, in conclusion, to a suggestion contained in a paper by Mr. Medill, read before the Ohio Editorial Association, to the effect that a chair for the teaching of journalism should be established in each of the colleges of the country.

Erastus Brooks followed, claiming that the Church was largely dependent on the press for its freedom and the diffusion of religious knowledge.

THE SENSATION OF THE EVENING

was created by the Rt.-Rev. T. U. Dudley, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, who said he could not accept the definition of the gentleman who had preceded him as to what the popular press meant. What he understood by it was the newspaper they would see in the hands of the workingman and find in the hovel where they went to inculcate things pure, true, honest, and of good report. It seemed to him that this powerful press was as a plumed knight with visor down that none might know his name. Whether things were pure or impure, true or untrue, of good or evil report, the people wanted to hear them, and therefore the press speak these things,—send Stanley to Africa at the cost of thousands of dollars, but do not forget to publish on the other page this slander about your neighbor which

THE HALF OF A HUNDRED DOLLARS

would have proved untrue, because the people want to hear it. In spite of what has been said to the contrary, he was ready to assert that, if anything could have prevented the reunion of the States and could have prevented him clasping the hands of those he loved, it would have been the partisan lies which had been spoken by the press. Because the people who bought the papers wanted to read them, so the journal that lay upon their breakfast table contained all the disgusting details of the adulterous drama that had been consummated in death, and educated other actors for a new representation of a similar life drama. [Applause.] Whatever might be honest and pure, publish it, but let them not gloat over the fall of

THE ERRING MAN

who seemed to be the representative of that which was honest and pure. Let them not do all in their power to shatter the young man's belief in the reality of moral excellence. Surely the Church of Christ might claim to be of good report; but the press—what was its relation to it? Honor it, said the press; patronize it; put it on the back; print the proceedings of that Convention or Congress because, peradventure, people would be there in larger or smaller numbers; but let it not be forgotten to print a coarse jest from the words of Scripture. Let them print, as he had seen it in a paper circulating extensively in the Northwest, at the head of the sermons on Monday, "The Lord's Lay-Out," or, as he had seen it when an unfortunate criminal expiated his crime with his life,

"JERKED TO JESUS!"

What, then, was this relation of this popular press to things true, lovely, and of good report? It was one of these things,—patronizing, consideration, contemptuous, indifference, or foul-mouthed ridicule. Why was it thus? Because the people loved to have it so. Like priests, like people, and, as certainly, like people, like press. What was the remedy for such a state of things? He answered, "Discrimination." He thanked God there were exceptions. A few journals there were that did not cater to these base appetites. Let them—men and women—excel from their tables those journals that dared to outrage honesty and decency and pour contempt upon the Christian religion. Let them find, if they could—if not, let them make,—a journal that would give them the world's history for a day, but that should not contaminate the purity of the children. [Great applause.]

Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, delivered a long address, in which he took a more favorable view of the relations of the press to Christianity, and Bishop Schereschewsky, the newly-consecrated Bishop of China, also spoke in the same strain.

CONSECRATION.

A PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF CHINA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Rev. Samuel Isaac Joseph Schenchawsky, D. D., was this afternoon consecrated Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Shanghai, with jurisdiction over the entire Chinese Empire. The ceremony took place at Grace Church, and was participated in by seventeen Bishops. The venerable Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, officiated, assisted by Bishop Whittingham of Maryland, Lee of Delaware, Potter of New York, Bedell of Ohio, Whipple of Minnesota, Lay of Easton, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Vail of Kansas, Kerfoot of Pittsburg, Young of Florida, Spaulding of Colorado, Garrett of Northern Texas, Elliott of Western Texas, Scarborough of New Jersey, Perry of Iowa, and Assistant-Bishop Lyman of North Carolina. A large number of delegates to the Church Council were present.

EVANGELICAL.

SESSION OF THE UNITED STATES ALLIANCE.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—The United States Evangelical Alliance met this morning and completed the work of organization. The Rev. P. Schaff, of New York, began to-day's programme with an address on "The History and Purposes of the Alliance." Another, on "The Use and Abuse of Denominationalism," was read by the Rev. D. J. C. Brown, of Gettysburg. The Rev. G. W. Sampson, of New York, read a paper on "Mohammedanism and Human Rights." To-night's session was devoted to a discussion of "Denominationalism in its relation to Christian Union and Home Missions, and Co-operation Among Denominations."

JEROME PARK RACES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Numerous horses, including Tenbroeck, arrived at Jerome Park yesterday, to take part in the programme next Saturday. Tenbroeck is reported in blooming health, and well able to get his work in this time. The entrance fee has been reduced to 50 cents, which is another reason for a crowd next Saturday in Jerome Park such as has been unexampled there or any other course in the country heretofore.

CASUALTIES.

WORKMEN HURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 31.—About half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon the iron trusses designed to sustain the roof of the new round-house of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, at the hill between Washington street and the Union Depot, fell with a loud crash, carrying with them five men who were working on the structure, three of them—William A. Hook, James Hovey, and Joseph Weaver—sustaining severe injuries. Hook and Hovey were carried into the baggage-room of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where they were attended by Dr. Rhodes. The former is injured about the right side, and is thought to be hurt internally. His head, also, was cut and bruised, and his right ankle sprained. Weaver, in his fall, struck his head against one of the trusses and was rendered insensible, in which condition he remained for nearly one hour. His hurts are said to be very serious. After their wounds were dressed they were removed to their homes on the South Side. Mr. Hook was formerly a member of the police force. Hovey, who lives on Liberty avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, was placed in a wagon and taken home, where he was promptly attended by a physician. His right leg is broken and his head is badly cut. It is feared that Hovey and Hook will not recover. The superintending architect explains the accident by saying the trusses were too heavy, and were forced down by their own weight.

BADLY CRUSHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 31.—Yesterday afternoon a mass of rock supposed to weigh about a ton fell from the roof of the Kenosha coal-mine, in the southeast part of LaSalle Township, striking upon the back of John Bottomly, and bruising him severely, but it is thought his injuries will not prove fatal. He fell to the earth beneath the rock, but into a little hollow, with fragments of stone around him, which prevented his being crushed to death instantly.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 31.—James St. John, a deaf mute, was struck by the mail-train east yesterday afternoon, between here and Augusta, and probably fatally injured. When picked up he was found insensible, and with four ribs broken, thighs injured and ankle crushed, besides internal injuries.

FIRES.

AT ELGIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 31.—Shortly after midnight last night the wooden building corner of River and DuPage streets, occupied as a livery-stable, was discovered to be on fire. Notwithstanding the prompt arrival of the Fire Department, the building was nearly consumed, owing to the combustible nature of the premises. Before morning the fire broke out afresh, and the destruction was complete. Mr. Palmer saved his horses and carriages, but lost ten cutters and other articles, valued at $500, upon which there was insurance of $1,000. The building was owned by John Gieske, cost, he states, $6,100, upon which the loss was about $5,000. Insured for $1,500 in the Franklin, of Philadelphia; $1,500 in the Pennsylvania Fire; $1,000 in the German, of Freeport, of which latter Mr. Gieske was agent. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Fires have been very frequent here during the past three months, one occurring every week with regularity.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—A fire broke out at midnight in the shoe factory of Henry Haulstenan, No. 6 Commercial alley, and the two upper stories of the building were pretty well gutted. The loss cannot be ascertained to-night. R. P. Archer & Co., commission merchants, occupied the ground floor, but they were not much damaged.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 31.—The establishment of Craigt, Finley & Co., lithographers and engravers, on Arch street, was damaged by fire to the amount of $30,000; insured.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 437 at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by an incipient fire in the planing-mill of Hanlan Page, on Twenty-second street. Damage trifling. Cause, ignition of shavings in the engine-room.

AT TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Oct. 31.—An incendiary fire last night destroyed the Phœnix Block, occupied by Julius Ball, Julius Diamond, Henry & Co., and Poole & Co. Loss, $32,000; insurance, $21,000.

AT FOND DU LAC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 31.—The elegant bathing-establishment at Hunter's Magnetic Fountain was totally consumed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $6,000. Insurance, $4,000.

HARTRANFT'S REASONS.

Why He Will Not Appear and Testify Before the Pittsburg Grand Jury Concerning His Knowledge of Matters Connected with the July Riots.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 31.—The Grand Jury of Allegheny County issued subpœnas to Gov. Hartranft, Adj.-Gen. Latta, Gen. Branton, and others, to testify in the case of Gen. Pearson, charged with murder. All named, having been summoned as private citizens, responded, except Gov. Hartranft, who sent a letter to the Court giving his reasons, in which he says:

I beg to assure you that my refusal to obey the summons arises from no disrespect to the honorable Court, or any desire to obstruct or delay the administration of justice. I do not object to giving all the facts in my possession necessary to the crimination or defense of any person connected in the riots of last July, reserving my constitutional right to judge of the expediency, but simply deny the right of a co-ordinate branch of the Government to compel the attendance of the executive officers or investigate the manner in which they, in their discretion, have performed their official duties for the purpose of settling this question involving the independence and relations of two important branches of the Government.

Gov. Hartranft continues:

The Attorney-General has appealed to the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth, by whose decision I have elected to be guided, although perhaps an extreme regard for the dignity and independence of the Executive might justify the assumption that the decision of the propriety of recognizing the authority of a co-ordinate branch lies entirely in the breast of the Executive.

It was presumed that the Court, equally with the Governor, was desirous of preserving the proper relation and harmony of the two branches of the Government, and would leave the case to be settled by the Supreme Court, but a subpœna framed to avoid the technicalities pointed out by the Attorney-General, but necessarily involving the same principle, have been served on the executive officers which, if obeyed, will evade a decision of the higher tribunal.

Pending the decision in that issue, I have refused to recognize the said subpœna. As the question will be raised by my action alone, the officers connected with the Executive Department will answer the subpœnas to testify in the said case to the facts which came within their observation as private citizens. As to their knowledge of matters connected with their official duties on the action of the branch of the Government to which they belong, they cannot be compelled to testify any more than the Executive himself. When summoned in their official capacity the civil and military officers of the Department were instructed not to obey; but as they have been now summoned in their private capacity in a different case pending before the Court, and not as a quasi-investigation, it is believed that no injury to the public service can result from their testimony, or any conclusions prejudicial to the rights or interests of the Commonwealth can be drawn therefrom. I have the honor to be, etc.

OBITUARY.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 31.—Curtis Gilbert, the oldest and wealthiest citizen of Terre Haute, died last night at Manatee, Florida.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Democrats Tinkering Up Their Ticket.

They Manage to Alienate All the Scandinavians.

Dickering Between Greenbackers, Industrials, Nationals, Etc.

A Review of the Way in Which Lieb's Office Is Managed.

An Instance of Lieb's Ingratitude to One of His Benefactors.

Republican Meetings in the Various Wards—Decided Interest Taken in the Contest.

THE REPUBLICANS

HARD AT WORK.

The Republicans are not letting up in their efforts to make the campaign a lively one, and to have it result in the election of their ticket. The headquarters were thronged yesterday with active workers in the ranks, all of whom had encouraging reports to make of the canvass in the various wards. The Campaign Committee met as usual and dispatched a considerable amount of business. The principal question question which came up was that of the appointment of challengers, ticket-peddlers, etc. Mr. Linscott stated that the Executive Committee desired a list of all the challengers by Saturday morning, and that all the Notaries were desired to present themselves before the Committee Monday morning. The Chairman, Mr. Bisbee, further announced that there were needed four challengers, two tally-men, two Notaries, and four ticket-peddlers for each precinct.

The following additions were made to the Campaign Committee: Hermann Benze, Eighth Ward; James McMullen, Eighteenth; G. E. Plumb, Cicero; H. Odell, Proviso; and T. Widerhold, Sixth District.

Just there, Mr. Filkins, Secretary of the Executive Committee, came out and stated that only two challengers would be allowed, and announced that the 240 Notaries were requested to be at headquarters at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, to be sworn in.

After considerable discussion, it was decided that a committee of one from each Commissioners's District should name four persons from each town to act as ticket-peddlers.

In regard to appointing ticket-peddlers in the city, there was considerable discussion as to whether they should all be volunteers, or some volunteers and some regularly employed. The Executive Committee, when appealed to on the question, sent back word that they would like to know how many could act as volunteers, and how many would have to be paid.

Several members objected to volunteers as unreliable, while others, notably Mr. Willard Woodard, defended the volunteer system in general, although he was obliged to admit that in some wards it was necessary to hire ticket-peddlers if those persons were expected to honestly perform the work. Col. Thompson summed up the situation in the pithy remark that, in his ward, the volunteers had usually worked well for an hour or two, at the expiration of which time their patriotism oozed out, or somebody on the other side knocked it out of them.

On motion of Mr. Burke, the members of the Campaign Committee from each ward were instructed to report this morning a list of volunteers to act as Notaries, ticket-peddlers, tally-men, and challengers from each precinct. The meeting then adjourned.

PETITIONS ARE ALREADY IN CIRCULATION

for the closing of the business-houses on election-day. All those who have signed these petitions agree to keep their places closed all day, and not merely for a few hours. Among the signers are J. V. Farwell & Co., Simon Meyer, Strauss & Co., C. M. Henderson & Co., Leopold, Kuh & Co., McAuley, Dyke & Co., Murry Nelson, G. F. Bissell, Keith Bros. & Co., D. H. Lincoln, and many others.

Republican citizens entitled to their second citizen's papers can obtain the same without money and without price at Republican headquarters, No. 191 Washington street.

GEORGE W. REED.

A paragraph in yesterday's TRIBUNE unintentionally did an injustice to G. W. Reed, in intimating that he was working for Dave Hammond. The reporter was since informed on good authority that such is not the case, and that Mr. Reed is doing all he can to promote the interests of the Republican party, and secure the election of the entire ticket.

WHEELER, OF HYDE PARK—FORMER RECORD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 29.—In an editorial paragraph, a few days ago, you referred to the nomination of William E. Wheeler, for Commissioner in the Hyde Park District, in just and complimentary terms. He was a resident of this city for quite a term of years previous to the Chicago fire, and held various elective and Federal offices, and always with honor to himself. He is a competent business-man, and one that can neither be bullied nor bought. A man of strict integrity, active, industrious, and able, is the kind your community ought to seek at the present time, I judge. In this candidate you have such a one, and as a matter of simple justice I trust that he may be elected. His untarnished record where he has been tried ought to be a sufficient passport to the people who should give him a strong indorsement.

H. P. S.

THE DEMOCRACY.

FIXING UP THE TICKET.

It was a day of changes around Democratic headquarters yesterday. When the conference between the Democratic County Central Committee and the delegation from the Workingmen broke up Tuesday night, fruitless of results, there was much loud and angry talk on the part of the Workingmen, and not a few threats to "go in and bust the whole thing." Kavanaugh has been given no show, Doolittle the Less was left out in the cold, and Hugh McLaughlin's name still adorned the Workingmen's ticket and none other. From the way it looked then, all prospect of harmony in the ranks seemed in vain. But the wily Miles Kehoe knew a thing or two, and he resolved to put his knowledge to good use. The first thing to do was to get the matter out of the hands of the Democratic County Central Committee, transfer it into the hands of the candidates, and let them patch up with the Workingmen as best they could. It must not be supposed, however, that the accomplishment of the difficult feat was the work of a moment. According to Miles himself, he sat up till 4 o'clock yesterday morning "fixin' things." He appeared as the Apostle of Peace, and the burden of his song was couched in those mollifying words of Scripture: "How sweet and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." At last the obstinate Committee gave in, the job of smoothing over things with the Workingmen was given to the candidates, on the basis that the contestants should agree to abide by the decision of a committee of conference chosen from the remaining candidates and the Workingmen's Committee, and all hands retired to sleep the sleep of the just until 10 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour the boys were out again in force.

ALL THE CONTESTANTS, SAVE OLAF REICHEL,

signed an agreement that they would abide by the decision of the Conference Committees. Possibly Olaf, with his Scandinavian shrewdness, saw how the thing was going, and made up his mind that it would make no difference whether he signed the agreement or not. And it didn't. The Workingmen's demands were few. In fact, the only thing that lay at all near their hearts was their desire to get Tom Kavanaugh on, and Reichel off. To do this they were willing to drop Doolittle, in favor of Judge Miller, and Hugh McLaughlin, in favor of Tom Barrett. The result of the conference was that the Committee bounced Reichel and put on Tom Kavanaugh, as the stronger man, and that Doolittle was withdrawn to leave the field open to Judge Miller. The settlement of the Barrett-McLaughlin business went over until 4 o'clock, when another conference was provided for.

Doolittle, having signed the agreement, had nothing to do but to submit with as good a grace as possible. But Riechel was anything but satisfied. In fact, he kicked. The Scandinavians, he said, were with him, and would not desert him, as the Democratic managers would find to their cost, unless he was reinstated. During the afternoon there were rumors of a contemplated meeting of Scandinavians, at which the national heart would be fired at the slight put upon their candidate. Nothing definite, however, transpired in regard to the time and place for working up this popular indignation. The Democratic bosses, on the other hand, calculated that Riechel was all right. They had offered him a clerkship to keep him quiet, and although he was still professing to be working for "the principle of the thing," the bosses were confident that the tempting offer which they made him would overawe his devotion to principle, "brace up" the Scandinavian voters, and that the change would result in general loveliness all around. Riechel's friends say he's too much of a man to soil his fingers with any such base bribes.

IN SPEAKING WITH THE REPORTER

of the causes that had brought about a decision in favor of Kavanaugh and against Riechel, the bold Miles Kehoe was incautiously led into making a rather queer admission regarding the manipulating of the Democratic Convention. "We proved it to Riechel's own satisfaction," said Miles,—although the fact that Riechel kicked shows it wasn't proved to his satisfaction,—"that he wasn't fairly nominated. You see it was just this way: He only had an apparent majority of two, anyhow. Well, we showed that the voters of two country towns were given for Riechel when in reality those two towns didn't vote at all—weren't in the Convention then. More than that, we learned that an ex-Sheriff from the country towns had voted eight times. And we've got his own affidavit to that fact, too!" And while Miles regarded all this as "confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ" that Riechel hadn't been nominated, he forgot that he was showing up the Convention tactics for all they were worth.

The 4 o'clock conference lasted until the majority of people hanging around the edges of headquarters got disgusted and went home. In addition to the question of a compromise between McLaughlin and Barrett, the conference was obliged to consider the claims of the Workingmen in behalf of McGilvray, in place of Dunphy, for West Side Commissioner.

MR. J. W. STOTZ,

of the firm of Stotz & Woltz, furniture manufacturers on the North Side, has been placed on the Democratic ticket as candidate for County Commissioner, vice Adolph Shoeninger, resigned. From all that can be learned, Mr. Stotz is rather popular with the more decent German element of the party, has a reputation for honesty, and was probably put on the ticket to "even up" its bad spots.

DISSATISFACTION.

The action of Kehoe's Campaign Committee yesterday in dropping Riechel from the Democratic ticket is liable to create, as the Frenchman puts it, "one grand row." Last night a committee of twelve from the Thirteenth Ward came to the Palmer House to have a talk with Perry H. Smith and the Central Committee, but that body didn't meet. Subsequently a TRIBUNE reporter met Perry H. Smith, who stated that the Campaign Committee had acted entirely without authority. The Committee was formed in part by the candidates themselves and the Democratic Central Committee. It is only an administrative body during the campaign, to act for the candidates, and has no executive powers allotted to it so far as purging a ticket nominated by a regular Convention is concerned. Kehoe has raised a terrible hornet's nest around his head, for the Democratic Central Committee will meet to-night and probably set the whole action aside, and put Riechel back on the ticket. The great objection made to Tom Kavanaugh by the Democrats lies in the fact that he can plank down no dust. They want a man with cash. Riechel has some money, and he is said to be willing to be bled to the tune of $1,500. The whole scheme is in Lieb's interest, and that is mainly what makes the trouble. For the reasons assigned above, there is liable to be a squabble at to-night's meeting, the Central Committee being opposed to Kehoe's domineering. They say he knows too much, in his own mind.

Last evening at 6 o'clock Miles Kehoe's Committee and that of the Industrials had a blow-out at the Palmer House over the result.

The Criminal Court will be open every night this week and Monday night of next week, for the purpose of giving those desiring to become naturalized citizens a chance. Judge Rogers will preside.

The result of the conference was a triumph for the regulars, Barrett and Dumphy. The former's popularity carried him through, while Dumphy's claims to being as good a workingman as McGilvray gave him the lead over that cheeky individual. Possibly the alleged connection of Dumphy, as a silent partner with Sexton, and the supposed favorable stand he would take with the present Ring in the County Board, if elected, helped his cause to no small degree. The Workingmen were not exactly pleased with the outcome of the conference, but, as their men had agreed to abide by the decision of the Conference Committees, there was no help for it, although McLaughlin was heard to darkly hint that the thing wasn't settled until the Democratic County Central Committee had either set the seal of its approval on the result or thrown the thing overboard altogether. It was not the general opinion among the Democrats, however, that the Central Committee would be bothered with any request to further consider the matter, it having already passed out of their hands.

RIECHEL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—I see from the evening papers that the Democratic Central Committee has made bold to undo the work of the Democratic Convention and take the name of Mr. Riechel off the ticket for Clerk of the Probate Court, and put on that of the man Kavanaugh. Now, I want to know by what authority this Committee can fly in the face of the Democratic Convention, which represents the Democratic party of Cook County, and say that a man they had nominated should not run after he has been legally and lawfully nominated. If they want to drive off from themselves every Scandinavian voter in Cook County—and there are a good many of them—they have taken the right way to do it. Mr. Riechel will not yield to this, but will run independent, and will get the votes of all his countrymen.

SCANDINAVIAN.

AN INDIGNANT NORWEGIAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—SIR: I don't think that it can be true that the Democratic Committee has taken our countryman, Mr. Riechel, off of the Democratic ticket and put on a person by the name of Kavanaugh, to satisfy a lot of workingmen who have no votes. Mr. Riechel is the only representative of the great Scandinavian element who has been put upon any ticket. We think that, after he was fairly nominated, he should remain where he was, and not be interfered with. There are several thousand of us who know Mr. Riechel, and know his ability, and if he is taken off the ticket we shall not vote for it, but will try to beat the men who have done this thing against him.

NORWEGIAN.

ANOTHER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The Scandinavian voters of Chicago to a man resent the outrage perpetrated by the Democratic Central Committee in putting off of the ticket Mr. Olof Riechel, our worthy countryman, and putting on in his place as candidate for Probate Court that so-called workingman, Tom Kavanaugh. When election-day comes they will find to their cost that they have taken up with a few Workingmen—all of whom were in Lieb's power anyhow—and have lost the support of 8,000 Scandinavians who will vote for Mr. Riechel while they scratch the whole Democratic ticket, and give their votes to the Republicans. They will also find that Mr. Riechel's large following among the Germans, Bohemians, Poles, and other nationalities will act with us in this matter. We look upon Hermann Lieb as the real instigator of this gross outrage, and propose to show him election-day that he has miscalculated this time, sure. I understand that an indignation meeting of Scandinavians will be held at Aurora Turner Hall to-night or some other night this week, when resolutions will be adopted sustaining Mr. Riechel, and formally agreeing to support him in his independent run.

THE INDUSTRIALS, ETC.

SOME MORE CHANGES.

The Industrials held no impromptu love-feast yesterday, but instead held sweet communion with the Palmer House crowd. The Schloesser Block fellows felt elated because the Democrats bounced Riechel from their ticket for Clerk of the Probate Court, and placed Tom Kavanaugh in his stead. The lesser Doolittle declined to further run for the Superior Court Judgeship, and withdrew in favor of the genuine, unterrified Democrat, Judge H. G. Miller. The Workingmen's ticket, so misnamed, was made a full Democratic one yesterday. McGilvray was bounced from the West Side Commissionership, and John Dunphy put in his place. Instead of P. McHugh, M. M. Tureman was put on the Workingmen's ticket for Commissioner from the North Side. All of this business has given rise only to a fiercer storm of dissatisfaction. A committee was appointed to confer with the seceders, and, if coaxing and Democratic cash will do it, they will come back.

At the meeting of the Campaign Committee yesterday afternoon Gen. Lieb was present, and he was asked to

CONTRIBUTE $1,000 TO THE WORKING FUND.

The seceders did nothing, but said that they would get in their licks on election-day. This morning at 10 o'clock the Executive and Campaign Committees and the candidates of the Democratic-Industrials will meet at headquarters, corner of LaSalle and Adams streets. In the evening the Conference Committees will report.

The Nationals had a civil war in their midst yesterday. The Nelkeites seceded, and swore there was no honesty in either Silversmith, Rosenheim, Hamilton, or the rest of the gang. Of course the seceders are without a political shelter, and are looking wistfully towards the plethoric "bar'ls."

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

of the Workingmen's Industrial party, which had had a meeting with the Democrats, met last night to prepare the report to be presented to-night. John W. Stotz, of the North Side, finally takes P. McHugh's place, and, instead of McGilvray, John Dunphey is put on for Commissioner from the West Side. Hugh McLaughlin is thrown overboard, and all that is left of the Industrials is a solid Democratic ticket.

THE GREENBACKERS

were halting between two opinions yesterday,—whether to run Wallace, the seceding Workingmen's favorite, or to go ahead with that political sorehead, Dave Hammond. The conference between the Greenbackers' Committee and the Workingmen's Committee Tuesday night, it will be remembered, resulted in an agreement that the Workingmen were to wait on Judge Wallace yesterday morning, ask him whether he would accept or not, and, if he would not, they were to come into the fold with the Greenbackers, and help them run Hammond. The Greenbackers thought it pretty certain that Wallace would decline, and were counting on a good show for Hammond. When Judge Wallace was waited upon yesterday morning, he rather encouraged the Workingmen and discouraged the Greenbackers by saying that it would take him till 6 o'clock to give a decided answer. Indeed, so encouraged did the Workingmen feel that they hastened over to the other fellows' headquarters and used all the persuasive faculties they possessed to endeavor to induce the soft-shells into taking up Wallace anyhow, and letting Dave Hammond drop. Arguments were plied for hours, and not without effect. The Greenbackers—that is the tolerably sensible portion of them—saw that Hammond would prove an elephant on their hands; that Wallace was popular not only with the Workingmen but with the better class of Democrats; and that, in short, their best hopes of building up a big vote lay in taking Wallace, if he would run, and dropping Hammond. No agreement, of course, that would be binding could be made until the evening meeting with the Workingmen, when Wallace's answer would be forthcoming, and the whole subject would come up for discussion and possible settlement. So they continued to amuse themselves with windy talk and held themselves ready for the evening meeting.

THE FUSION.

In the evening the seceding Industrials, who repudiated the Globe Theatre Convention and all its works, met at the Greenback headquarters, and were greeted by a large number of "rag-babyites." Dixon, of the Twelfth Ward, suggested that the sheep walk out from among the goats,—that is, that the Industrials take the seats on the right of the room. This was done after some little confusion. The Greenback managers were out in full force, and enjoyed the coming accession with emotional pride.

The Chair stated that the object of the meeting was to receive the report of the Committee who had been appointed to interview Judge Wallace as to his accepting the head of the ticket. He understood the Judge had accepted conditionally.

Mr. Condon reported that he had talked with the Judge, but could not get a satisfactory reply.

Secretary Cooper had left Judge Wallace with the impression that he would be the Industrial candidate.

Then Mr. McGilvray jumped to his feet and said that the Judge would allow his name to be used as a candidate for County Treasurer.

Mr. Brown wanted to know what "allow his name to be used" meant.

A delegate explained that the Judge was under the impression that it was too late to make the race.

McGilvray moved that the party proceed to the formation of a ticket.

A delegate said there was too much red tape about it.

Condon offered a resolution that the Industrials affiliate with the Greenbackers, in which Cain concurred.

Cooper made a vigorous speech, denouncing the indorsement of Hammond, as such action would be in violation of the Industrial Constitution, which provided that the office should seek the man. Hammond confessed to having bought a convention which afterwards went back on him.

The Chair remarked that Dave's character was not under discussion.

McGilvray favored a coalition with the Greenbackers, and the adoption of all their ticket save the head.

Condon favored the substitution of some other name for that of Hammond.

Warmington wanted to know what he was asked to swallow.

Dixon abandoned the chair to Cooper, took the floor, and made a vigorous fight for the enforcement of the principles of his party. He was opposed to the nomination of Dunphey as a County Commissioner, as he was an intimate friend of the parties composing the present County Ring.

Condon's motion to affiliate was then laid on the table.

McGilvray moved for the appointment of a Committee of five to consult with the Greenbackers and report in twenty minutes.

The Chair selected McGilvray, Condon, Cain, Padden, and Thayer, who, with an equal number of Greenbackers,—Norton, Robinson, Bowen, Whitcomb, and Chamberlain,—retired to an adjoining apartment.

Greenbacker Felch made a speech supporting Hammond.

At the expiration of the twenty minutes the Committee returned, recommending the acceptance of the Greenback ticket with the exception of Dunphey, candidate for Commissioner.

After some slight discussion the report was adopted.

W. F. Brown, J. J. Padden, and George J. Verbeck were appointed a campaign committee with power to add to their number.

It was then resolved to name the baby the Industrial-Greenback party, and the meeting adjourned.

THE NATIONALS.

Already have internal dissensions appeared in the ranks of this insignificant organization. Yesterday afternoon Louis Nelke was requested to step down and out from the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee, and one Mullin, from the Seventeenth Ward, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

During the session of the Committee an effort was made by George C. Plant, County Superintendent of Schools, to have his name inserted on the ticket in place of A. G. Lane. No action was taken until the cost could be definitely ascertained.

Charley Creighton, of Hyde Park, was figuring to have Waite, candidate for County Commissioner, bounced from the ticket, and that of Commissioner Guenther inserted. The same disposition was made of it.

At the evening meeting there was a noisy wrangle over the appointment of a finance committee. The speakers accused each other of fraudulent intentions, and there was a general intimation that everybody was dishonest.

Larssen said Hamilton wasn't to be trusted with a nickel. Hamilton retorted in similar language, though a trifle more forcible. A row was imminent, when Cooney, the Chairman, dropped his pipe and roared, "—— —— you, shut up. I am Chairman here, and —— —— I will keep order."

The expletives had the desired effect.

E. A. Gibbs, a horny-handed son of toil, on whose shirt-front and fingers glistened and sparkled all the wealth of Golconda or Alaska, suggested that the party had never accepted the constitution under which it claimed to work.

Search was made on the records, and it was found that Gibbs' assertion was true. Then the Secretary remarked that he didn't have all the books with him.

The constitution was then read, and a member moved to lay it on the table.

Another row being in prospect, a motion to go into secret session was adopted. The reporter took his leave.

LIEB'S OFFICE.

THE TRIBUNE'S CHARGES SUSTAINED.

County-Clerk Lieb having grandiloquently invited any and everybody to investigate his office, books, etc., the Republican Executive Committee took up the gauntlet, and, under their direction, as close an examination as the time at disposal would allow was made of the institution. The following report is the result of the investigation:

To investigate the affairs in the County Clerk's office in as thorough a manner as would either fully exonerate Mr. Hermann Lieb of all charges made against him, or prove them so conclusively that criminal proceedings could be the result, would be an undertaking requiring a great deal of time and industrious labor.

The charges made against Mr. Lieb are, in the first place, employment of incompetent clerks, and consequent extravagance in his running expenses.

There is no competent man employed by Gen. Lieb, and there are not many of them, either, who will not admit that the majority of the employes are not fit to do the work assigned them. A very superficial examination of the books written up in the County Clerk's office fully bears out the truth of this assertion. There is hardly a page in any of the tax-books which does not show erasures and clumsy corrections of figures, not to speak of their general slovenly appearance. In this connection it might be mentioned that the employes in Gen. Lieb's office during the last year used twenty-seven dozens and twenty-three pounds of rubber, termed "ink and pencil eraser" or "artists' gum," etc., and 171 knife erasers at from 50 to 75 cents apiece.

The work to be performed in the County Clerk's office, as far as tax-books are concerned, may be summed up as follows:

	Vols.
Collector's warrants	131
Judgment and sales' records	75
Assessor's books	131

An old employe of the office, who is thoroughly familiar with the work, furnishes the following estimate as to the labor required in doing this work:

	Working days.
Collector's warrants	3,500
Judgment and sales' records	2,400
Assessor's books	1,200
Total	7,100

The two latter items call for mere copying, being transcripts of the Collector's delinquent list; the first one requires figuring and great accuracy.

The work is spread over the whole year; to complete the Collector's warrants about ten weeks are given, so that sixty men could do the work easily; there is also sufficient time given on the other work to enable from fifty to sixty competent men to complete it on time.

At the rate of compensation now ruling in the County Clerk's office, fixed, as is alleged, by the County Commissioners, the 7,100 working days required for completing the tax-books would cost $28,400.

Besides tax-books, there is but little work to be done in the office, except licenses, copying of sales' records, etc., and the business of the County Court. To do all this, ten clerks, averaging $1,200 per year each, would be a sufficient force, provided they are selected on account of their competency and fitness. There would, therefore, be a total of wages necessary to run the County Clerk's office of $40,400.

The fees collected in and for the County Clerk's office, as allowed by law and covered into the County Treasury last year, amounted to $54,000 or more, according to Mr. Lieb's own statement, so that the office should have paid the county a revenue of some $10,000, instead of having required an amount of nearly $50,000 over and above the receipts.

It should be remarked that this fall the County Clerk has really a great deal more work to do than usual, amounting, perhaps, to 3,000 working days, as near as can be judged at present. He himself estimates the probable cost at $25,000, more than double what experienced workers claim it to be.

LOOK AT IT!

Now, admitting even that the estimate of the work, which is based upon that of the current year, were correct for the entire administration of Mr. Lieb's office, which is not the case, for the work of this year, outside of the extraordinary work already alluded to, is some 15 per cent heavier than last year, and fully 30 per cent heavier than during the first year of his Administration, we would have an estimated fair cost of salaries and wages that should have been paid in the County Clerk's office for the years of 1875 and 1876, of say $90,000.

The pay-rolls for those two years foot up:

1875	$ 74,502
1876	77,704
Total	$152,206

or $62,206.87 more than, after a very liberal estimate, should have been paid out, without reducing a single salary.

It is stated on good authority, that the pay-rolls for the closing year of Mr. Lieb's administration will foot up to the enormous sum of $112,000, or over $50,000 more than they should, according to the calculations of experienced men.

During 1874 the pay-rolls of the County Clerk's office amounted to but little over $45,000—the accurate figures could not be obtained. Mr. Lieb likes to explain this in proportion to the following years exceedingly small amount by saying that, in 1875, the County Clerk had to assume the extension of the city taxes, which labor was before that time performed by the city. The whole work of extending the city taxes on the books amount to about one-tenth of the labor required to make the tax-books, and would cost say $1,500; it can therefore hardly account for the difference between $45,000 and $74,000.

Nearly twice the amount of labor is required in the County Clerk's office to do the work than should be, for this reason, that the incompetent men intrusted with the work need an equal number of men to correct their blunders, not considering the fact that the men are allowed to loiter about their work.

SUPERFLUOUS CLERKS.

There are now, and have been, men employed in the County Clerk's office who have drawn their pay at the rate of $4 a day, and did not do $100 worth of work for the county during an entire year.

There is a clerk by the name of Ruhbaum employed since Mr. Lieb came into the office. In vain would any one seek for his handwriting in any of the books in the office, except perhaps those of a recent period. He spent his entire time in editing a newspaper for Mr. Lieb. Another clerk, named Lange, did also but precious little of the official work he was hired to do. He spent his time in making translations for the same paper. Another more recent acquisition in the County Clerk's office, Mr. Hans Haerting, said to be busy copying wills, would find it difficult to show twenty days of work done for the county since his employment in the office. The county pays him for writing circulars in the interest of Mr. Lieb and making speeches in behalf of the County Clerk to the workingmen.

It is a notorious fact that since Mr. Lieb's occupancy of the County Clerk's office, its employes have been obliged to do political work for the Democratic party, or lose their places. Not a dozen men can be found among the hundred and more clerks employed most all the year round who are not active ward politicians. Their attendance at conventions, at mass-meetings, their electioneering trips through the city and country, all are paid for out of the County Treasury. Last fall a Democratic Soldiers' Convention was held in Indianapolis, Ind. Gen. Lieb and some sixty of his employes attended the same. Cook County paid those sixty or more men for their services while attending a Democratic meeting. Over $700 of the people's money were wasted on this one occasion.

It has been admitted by Mr. Lieb that he requires political influence from employes: to judge from the work they do, one is led to believe that political influence is the only thing required from them.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

It has been stated repeatedly that some employes received less salary than they signed for on the pay-roll. Some instances where men signed for $4 a day and received but $2 have been published in the daily papers. There is no doubt a great many very suspicious instances might be cited in this connection. Whether Gen. Lieb, however, has anything to do with such proceedings would be difficult of proof.

A fact, however, easy of proof or refutation is what is stated as such in regard to political assessments on the employes of the County Clerk's office. During the last year Mr. Lieb's clerks contributed at various times from 10 to 15 per cent of their monthly stipend for campaign purposes, aggregating in all some $4,000. This sum was placed in Mr. Lieb's hands, but never delivered to the Democratic Central Committee. Questions about the expenditure of this fund elicited so far only evasive answers.

This year, it is stated, assessments aggregating already $3,000 have been levied on the employes of the County Clerk's office. Assessments were made before any Democratic Campaign Committee was appointed, and Mr. Lieb is the sole guardian of this fund at present. Will he tell what he did with it?

WANTED, AN EXPLANATION.

While in the foregoing merely the facts of incompetent work under Mr. Lieb's administration, and the employment of superfluous clerks, have been brought out; while, in short, the proof has been rendered that the office is not run in the interest of the people, but solely in the interest of the Democratic party, as represented by Hermann Lieb, the attempt will now be made to show that the crafty General has also looked to the main chance during his term of office.

In the spring of 1874 he made an offer to the County Board to assume the entire pay-rolls of the County Clerk's office for $45,000 a year, and he remarked in private, to friends, that he expected to make at least $10,000 annually out of this arrangement. This offer was rejected by the Board as not practicable on account of existing laws, but Mr. Lieb seems to have carried out his intentions of making $10,000 a year, notwithstanding that the law allows him but $3,000.

From a man who had to eke out a livelihood by geting other people interested in his visionary schemes, who, like Micawber, had often to wait for something to turn up, from a man who was so deeply in debt to everybody that he had to walk the shady side of the street in winter and the sunny one in summer in order to avoid his many creditors, Mr. Lieb has in less than four years grown to be a man quite well off.

He has, he says, liberally contributed for political purposes, not less than $6,000, since he entered his office; he has bought a horse and carriage, bought land and built a mansion, lived in style, and got out of debt to some extent; in short, he needed an income of $10,000 a year to do what he has done. Where did the money come from?

For a time Gen. Lieb, in order to increase his income, appointed a member of his family a deputy clerk and had the person draw salary as such for several months. He found, however, that this might be severely criticised, and so the name was stricken from the pay-roll as a regular employe, only to appear on it again against far larger amounts as a folio-writer. This person is paid the highest rate, the law allows the County Clerk to charge the public for copying records, eight cents per folio of 100 words. The county furnishes the materials, furnishes the work of counting the words, comparing copy and original, etc., in addition to the 8 cents for the copying, so that, in fact, this person gets a higher price for the work than the county is allowed to collect for it as a fee.

The amounts paid the member of the family vary from $200 to $800 monthly, and it is stated on good authority that this party employs several people at mere nominal wages at his house to do this folio-writing, netting over 100 per cent this way. It is also claimed that the counting of the folios is done in a way highly beneficial to the member of the family, so that a handsome income is probably derived from this source.

That this arrangement is strictly a violation of the law can hardly be claimed, still it deserves to be characterized as an ingenious scheme to evade the law, which jeopardizes the best interests of the county, in order to enrich the County Clerk.

The copying is done at Mr. Lieb's house; valuable documents are carried there, where there is no fire-proof vault, and kept there for days. A fire in Mr. Lieb's house would be a very calamitous affair for Cook County, as it would undoubtedly cause the loss of a great many valuable documents:

HIS CASH ACCOUNTS.

But the most serious point that requires the closest attention of those who wish to investigate the affairs of the County Clerk's office is the cash account kept there.

Mr. Lieb delivers the fees collected by him twice a year to the County Treasurer. The law forbids him to make any disbursements, still the cash-book itself does show that he has paid for folio work and other items out of the moneys in his possession, and in direct defiance of the law.

The cash-book into which the receipts are entered is kept in such a way that a control becomes next to impossible. The entries are mere figures, and reference from the cash-book to other documents or books in the office is extremely difficult. The cash-book is in charge of Mr. Stephens, the father-in-law of Mr. Lieb.

Mr. Stephens' assistant is a young man, possessing, as his friends say, very great talents, but given to drink. He was threatened with being discharged some little time ago. "Discharge me?" he said, "you will not dare do that, for it will be Joliet for you to make me your enemy!" And Gen. Lieb has retained him to this day, moral and physical wreck though he is.

Notwithstanding the protests of Gen. Lieb to the contrary, every expert can see that his system of keeping the cash-book does not protect against fraud, but he will also see that to prove possible frauds will be the work of weeks and months.

Mr. Lieb is also the custodian of the moneys received for tax redemption, which he should pay over to the tax buyers on demand. As he is often absent from the office, tax buyers are frequently given only a due-bill, under the pretense that Mr. Lieb is absent and cannot sign a check. These due bills are from time to time presented and redeemed. Now it happened that some time ago, a gentleman from New York, Mahoney by name, held some $3,000 worth of these due-bills. He called on Mr. Lieb for the money, and was by this public officer kept, under one pretext and another, for several weeks out of his money.

Why this was so remains for Mr. Lieb to clear up. To prove that any irregularity was at the bottom of this *fact* would require weeks and weeks of search in the books of Lieb's office.

There is but one way to clear away all doubts about the management of the office. Investigation Committees cannot do it, examinations by private individuals cannot do it; the only possible way to get at the truth of the charges made against Mr. Lieb, for which all appearances speak, is his stepping out of it.

It will then surely be shown that now the office is extravagantly managed, and if in the administration of funds intrusted to his hands any irregularity exists—and it looks this way decidedly—his successor is the only man who can find it out. There is but one way to prove that the cash is correct, and that is—"*to count the money.*"

Published by order of the Republican Executive Committee.

LIEB.

INSTANCE OF HIS INGRATITUDE.

A rich scene occurred between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening on a Lincoln-avenue car, a relative of the County Clerk attacking Mr. Dan M. Bomar, the insurance-agent, and calling him to account for his opposition to Gen. Lieb. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on Mr. Bomar last evening, and obtained from him the following statement:

Some time in the summer of 1871 I was desirous of employing a solicitor for fire-insurance. My friend, George Schneider, warmly recommended this man Lieb, and I engaged him at a salary of $1,000 a year. I had no fault to find with him during the few months the connection lasted. Although the results of his labors were few and far between, he drew his salary with promptness and regularity. The fact is, that when the fire threw us both out of employment temporarily, Lieb was on my warm side, and I was anxious to do him a service. He was trying to start a newspaper, and I went with him to Bradner, Smith & Co., and endeavored to make an arrangement by which he could obtain the paper upon which to print it. This would have been consummated had I not gone South. In my absence a gentleman in my office who was to have seen that Lieb had the necessary backing took the liberty of countermanding the order, and thereby undoubtedly saved me from a considerable loss. You remember that I was Secretary of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company and a stockholder. Mr. J. Young Scammon was Treasurer and also a large stockholder. He was unwilling to pay over the amount in his hands as Treasurer, claiming as an offset the full payment of the policies held by him upon buildings burned. In the Directors' meetings there were warm words between us regarding this. He was insulting and I defied him. Subsequently I denounced him in several public meetings. When Gov. Bross made his speech at the creditors' meeting, soundly denouncing the course pursued by Mr. Scammon, I thought of

MY FRIEND LIEB,

then the editor of the *Union*. I sought him in his shanty on Randolph street, and proposed a league offensive and defensive against Mr. Scammon, which he eagerly embraced; and, upon his agreeing to translate Gov. Bross' speech into German, I gave him an order for 10,000 extras containing the speech in English and German, and paid the bill. These papers were scattered broadcast, and I sent word to Mr. Scammon that that was my way of compelling him to do justice to the creditors of the Company. I regret the breach, in view of his misfortunes, and have expressed as much to him, but not conceding that he was right or that I was wrong. Soon after the publication of the speech Lieb came to my office and said that Scammon

HELD HIS OVERDUE NOTE FOR $500

in the Mechanics' National Bank, and was threatening to put him in bankruptcy upon the ground that he was conspiring to injure him, etc. Lieb knew that I felt as bitterly toward Mr. Scammon as I did warmly toward him, and the result was that I loaned him the $500 for sixty days upon his word of honor to meet it promptly at maturity. In order to enable me to get his note discounted, he gave me his uncle, James M. Hill, as surety. When the note matured it was dishonored. I called to see Lieb, and found him very indifferent. He neither paid, nor promised to pay, nor expressed his regret for his inability to pay. I then hunted up his indorser, who assured me that he hadn't sufficient money himself to pay for his horse-feed, but I must do him justice by saying that he expressed himself freely in regard to Lieb's confidence game on me; and he said that Lieb had juggled him in every possible way,—had

LIED TO HIM ABOUT HIS INDEBTEDNESS,

and abused his confidence. Hill, who is a very honorable man, finally gave me a South Park certificate, which I found about as slow as the note; but, after carrying it several months, I got the money from the Commissioners. While I was waiting Lieb was elected County Clerk. I met him soon after his election and told that I thought he ought to relieve me of that certificate; that he knew that I had loaned him the money as a personal favor, and not as an investment; and that he ought to treat it as a debt of honor; that my surrender of the note to Hill in no wise released him in equity from his bounden duty to protect me from loss. He utterly refused to give me cash for the bond,—as before, expressing no sense of obligation, nor the least regret for the inconvenience to which I had been subjected. I then lost patience, and

DENOUNCED HIM IN UNMEASURED TERMS

as a swindler, scoundrel, and confidence operator. He remarked that I could not talk in that way, but I continued to apply similar epithets to him until he sneaked away.

A short time ago I met Mr. Schneider, and made some reference to the fact that he had first recommended Lieb to me. He said that Lieb was the most unscrupulous wretch that he had ever had any dealings with. For years, through sympathy, he had aided him, and when in extreme want had supplied him with the necessaries of life. Said Mr. Schneider, "You remember how I pleaded for him with you to give him a position which would keep his family from want? In return for all my kindness he has not failed to embrace every opportunity to do me an ill turn. Once, when he was pleading with me to assist him in some matter, he said: 'Mr. Schneider, if you should ever find me ungrateful after all you have done for me, call me a dog'; and some time ago, meeting him, I had to remind him of this and to say, 'General, the time has come. You are just what you told me to say you were.'"

Although Lieb's unscrupulous management of the County Clerk's office is a matter of general notoriety, and although, as a Democrat, I was unutterably disgusted at his nomination, I had had no intention of actively opposing his election. But I have been unable to refrain from expressing my views privately, and have said to some influential men that it was a disgrace to the Democracy to have for a champion a worthless blatherskite, a political adventurer, an ex-Republican, and ex-everything else except Democrat, like Lieb. Some of this has undoubtedly reached the General's ears, and to-night, as I was quietly journeying homeward, one of his family attacked me, accusing me of having seriously damaged the General by involving him in a difficulty with Mr. Scammon. I merely bowed to this person and declined to discuss the matter. It is just like this sneaking cur Lieb, who is not man enough to resent an insult, to put another forward as his champion.

LIEB'S EFFICIENCY.

In the very active canvass that Gen. Lieb is making, he has been very careful to insist that the chief reason for his re-election was that he had made an efficient officer, and had surrounded himself with competent and experienced employes, etc. Those who are familiar with his office know the contrary to be true, for never were more incompetent men placed in position, and never was a public office as prostituted to the maintenance of a school for dead-beats and loafers as the one he has presided over the last four years. All he has ever said of himself and his management has been answered, however, in the last few weeks, yes, in the last few days, in the matter of pasting notices of the election Tuesday. The law requires the County Clerk to give twenty days' notice of a general election by posting bills at the several voting-places, and in the notice he is required to also name the officers to be elected and the questions, if any, to be submitted to the people. These notices have been posted, and there are three kinds, which have been put up at different times, the last appearing Monday and bearing date of Oct. 16,—which is the date of all the others. The question of an appropriation for the completion of the State-House, and the question of issuing county bonds for the building of the Court-House, are among those to be voted on in connection with the election of county officers, but the first notice, a copy of which may be seen in any of the precincts, omits to say anything about these questions; the second announces the State-House appropriation, but omits the bond question; and the third—posted Monday—adds the county-bond question, and is perhaps complete, except that it purports to have been posted on the 16th. Could anything be more bungling or unsatisfactory, or could a more complete refutation of his boasting be made? His conduct, however, in this matter is in keeping with the general management of his office, and the public have to pay for it all, and a good round sum, too.

MINOR MEETINGS.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Seventh Ward held a meeting last night on the corner of Canal and Maxwell streets. Mr. John Schmeltz presided, Mr. John Chipp acting as Secretary, the two clubs of the ward being thus represented. The Chair made a brief speech, introducing the Hon. S. H. McCrea, referring to the eminent services of that gentleman in regard to the city finances while in the Council.

Mr. McCrea said that when the Reform Council took hold they found $1,800,000 of the city's paper gone to protest in New York. They could not borrow money to meet the interest at less than 8 per cent, while to-day, thanks to the economical measures instituted, the city could borrow all it needed at 6 per cent. Much of the credit of this was due to Mayor Heath. In New York and Brooklyn, thanks to Democratic misgovernment, there were municipal debts which could never be paid. If the men of Chicago wanted the city to become truly great, they must exercise their ballots in favor of honest County Commissioners. These were offered by the Republican ticket, which also furnished a judiciary composed of honest and capable lawyers.

Mr. J. S. Gough and other speakers also addressed the meeting.

THE NINTH WARD

Workingmen's Industrial Party Club held a peculiar and ludicrous meeting last evening in their headquarters at the corner of Halsted and Adams streets. About twenty-five Democrats—patriots of the hard-fisted class—assembled to indorse the fusion ticket, but in so doing they created much confusion and performed some extraordinary feats.

W. J. O'Meara, the President, attempted to act as master of parliamentary tactics, and was ably assisted by the Secretary, A. Monteath.

The former made a few remarks indicative of the sense of the meeting, and the Secretary chimed in.

Then the fusion ticket was read. It contained the names of Lynch, Lieb, Miller, Smith, Haines, Barrett, Kavanaugh, Tureman, McHugh, Dunphy, and Casselmann.

Tom Barrett's name was a stumbling-block for some of the unwashed, and they kicked like a string of army mules against it.

An admirer wanted to hear from Lovejoy, an old-time Democrat, who was present, and the Secretary jumped up and told how Lovejoy had given them $5 when they could not pay for their room and coal-oil. He introduced him as the representative of the Democracy of the Ninth Ward, and got a lick in for him by saying that, when the next election came, he hoped they would support him for Alderman.

Mr. Lovejoy arose and explained how he commenced life as a poor little orphan boy, and with the aid of his little wife he had worked himself up in the cold world. And he said he had more respect for the laboring man than for the capitalist. He was only the "agency" of the little wealth he had.

Then came the trouble in the shape of a sovereign who had kissed the blarney-stone, but who lacked that sweet simplicity for which childlike Democrats are noted. It was Mr. Wall (not Tom). He coincided with all Mr. Lovejoy said, and remarked that —— was full of good Democrats and Republicans. He hoped God would forgive him for being an old Democrat; he would never do it again after the election. [Here the Secretary began to applaud.] It was the Democrats that made the surrender to the Industrials. [More stamping by the Secretary's feet.] He didn't know Tom Lynch, and didn't know whether Tom was a Republican or a Democrat. [A Voice, "Is he a workingman?"] Judge Jameson was pressed on the Industrial Convention in bad taste. The seceders had attempted to bulldoze the party. John McGilvray, Dixon, and Warmington were Republicans, and all——could not move them. The victory would be theirs, and not the Democrats. But they couldn't indorse Barrett.

The President said they were not there to indorse any candidate, and pulled Wall's coat-tails and whispered in his ear.

Wall crawled to his seat.

A spare young man wanted a motion—as to whether or not they were going to indorse the seceders or the Central Committee—put to vote.

The Chair put the question in a different form—"All those in favor of the fusion ticket say 'I.'" And half of them did. He said the I's had it.

Wall had a resolution. It was against Tom Barrett's nomination.

TENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Club was held at No. 258 West Lake street last evening, the President, George E. White, in the chair.

Messrs. P. A. Hull, the Hon. D. W. Munn, Washington Hesing, P. J. Dodge, August Meyer, P. H. Stanton, and others spoke.

Florence McCarthy was seen sitting in a front seat, twirling his tile upon his knee, and occasionally applauding the speakers. At length his happy face was sighted by the Chair, who called upon him for a speech. Nothing daunted, McCarthy, who has proven himself equal to any sort of an emergency, jumped upon his feet, amid a roar of laughter, and addressed the Chair and the crowded room. He commenced by saying that he was a "red-hot Democrat," and he had been edified by listening to the speeches that night. He had been somewhat disheartened at the success of the Democratic ticket this fall, but now he felt relieved. He congratulated those before him and the speakers upon their timidity, and said he rejoiced to see them so chicken-hearted. All the names of candidates upon the Republican ticket that he had heard mentioned that evening were those of men to be trusted and respected; but they would probably find that they were too respectable to be elected. But if they were elected, he could live under the administration of McCrea as Treasurer, and Klokke as County Clerk, just as well satisfied as with Lynch and Lieb. Mr. McCarthy sat down amid tremendous applause and roars of laughter. All were delighted to find that there was one Democrat who was honest enough to admit that the candidates upon the Republican ticket were among the best men that could be found in the city.

Judge C. R. Matson was appointed Captain of the ward for the purpose of taking charge during election, and a sort of Lieutenant was appointed from each precinct as follows: First, S. T. Gunderson; Second, A. C. Arentz; Third, Daniel Nelson; Fourth, J. H. Burke; Fifth, John Feldkamp; Sixth, H. D. Jennings.

The meeting then adjourned to Saturday night.

TWELFTH WARD.

A well-attended and very respectable meeting of the Republicans of the Twelfth Ward was held last night at No. 325 Ogden avenue, Mr. William L. Loughlin in the chair. Mr. Spofford, candidate for County Commissioner, reminded the citizens of the importance of supporting the cause of honest government, and briefly reviewed the situation. The Hon. E. B. Sherman and Mr. D. J. Lyon spoke as to the qualifications of the Republican candidates, and expressed their confidence in the success of the ticket as a whole. Mr. McCrea, Simeon W. King, and ex-Ald. Campbell also addressed the meeting.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Republicans was held last evening at No. 660 West Indiana street, ex-Ald. B. G. Gill in the chair. Justice Morrison, Mr. D. J. Lyon, Mr. McCrea, and others spoke.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The Fifteenth Ward Republicans rallied in force last night at Peter Mahr's place on North Clark street, opposite Lincoln Park. Mr. Conrad Folz was made Chairman. Able addresses were made by Col. John H. Roberts, Mr. Charles A. Gregory, Col. W. S. Scribner, Mr. Ahrends, candidates Stephens, Klokke, and Hanchett, and others. Lumbard's Glee Club dropped in and enlivened the exercises with a new campaign song. The speeches were well received and appreciated, if applause be any indication. Mr. Klokke was welcomed with prolonged applause.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The Sixteenth Ward Republicans held an enthusiastic meeting at No. 410 North avenue. Dr. Daniels presided. Addresses were made by Mr. Jack Stephens, Mr. Hanchett, Mr. Klokke, Mr. Bishop, and Col. John H. Roberts. Lumbard's Glee Club was on hand, and varied the proceedings with "Old Shady" and other songs equally acceptable.

HYDE PARK.

The Republicans met last evening at the Village Hall, and listened to Judge Jameson, William E. Wheeler, candidate for County Commissioner, Col. Ricaby, and J. M. Loomis. The town is Republican, and a large vote will be polled. A portion of the Democrats will support the Republican ticket, as they are disgusted with their party nominations.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—An Arctic expedition will be started early next year for the purpose of recovering the relics of the Franklin expedition, and obtaining the reward offered by the British Government.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed

INDORSING

Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES

After Using Them for Several Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.—DEAR SIR: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "relief." Truly yours,

(Signed) THURLOW WEED.

DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is

The Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by one application

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain: for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

PRICE, - - - $1 Per Bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College pronounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 275 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of pills. I got the medicines from G. Grenvill. Please send me your book "False and True."

MRS. C. KRAPF.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to inquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Ohio, one from Canada, three from Jackson, and quite a number from this place. Yours with respect,

MRS. C. KRAPF.

We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krapf. She is an estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been the means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with internal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful cures effected by it. Yours respectfully,

EBERBACH & CO.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight of the Stomach, Sour Eructions, Sinkings and flutterings in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking and Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ FALSE AND TRUE.

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

...'S REMEDIES. ...n. Thurlow Weed ...DORSING ...R. R. R. REMEDIES ... THURLOW WEED. R. R. READY RELIEF ... ONE HOUR ... Pain Remedy ... READY RELIEF ... AND AGUE. ... BEAUTY! ... RADWAY'S ...illian Resolvent ... Increase in Flesh and ...is Seen and Felt. ... BLOOD PURIFIER. ... Bladder Complaints, ... Twelve Years' Growth ... Radway's Resolvent ... HANNAH P. KNAPP. ... $1 Per Bottle. ...RTANT LETTER. ... MRS. C. KRAPF. ...r from Mrs. C. Krapf. ... EBERBACH & CO. ... RADWAY'S ...TING PILLS! ...LSE AND TRUE. ... RADWAY & CO., No. 32 ...

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A SHADOW-PICTURE.

There lives a tiny maid in Germany—
A sewing-woman only, people say:
She rather seems a heroine to me
Among these narrow streets and houses gray.

She is not beautiful, for God hath lent
But little comeliness of face and limb
To this His child, and many years have bent
Her form a trifle, and her eyes are dim.

From lonely working-days, with many a tear
In nights of dreary watching, when the sky
Just up above her window seemed more near
Than men beneath, and voices made reply

From out the clouds, and called her, speaking low
In gentle whispers, telling her that she
Would meet her mother, and herself should go
To better countries (this she told to me).

For long ago—she could not surely say
How long ago; it was not wholly clear;
Sometimes a twelvemonth seemed a winter's day,
Sometimes a day seemed longer than a year—

Her mother died; they gave her resting-place
A little while—two years I think they said:
You know in these old countries what small grace
Is granted to the ashes of the dead.

The orphan girl returned, with weary feet
And heavy heart, to climb the winding stair
To her high chamber; in the busy street,
So far below her, no one seemed to care.

And now she labors tireless, day by day,
Obtaining scanty wages for her toil;
Yet evermore she puts a tithe away
To gain a spot on consecrated soil,

That, in the coming time, when Death shall close
Her eyes, and, drawing back with restless hand
The curtains of the West where sunset glows,
Point out beyond them toward a Brighter Land,

No strangers may disturb her mother's rest
Beneath the willows where they laid her down,
Nor take away from o'er the sleeper's breast
Her simple tablet bearing cross and crown.

LEIPZIG, Oct. 11, 1877. TYLER B. KING.

TREED BY A BIG BEAR.

Correspondence New York World.

PORTER'S LAKE, Pa., Oct. 26.—Last spring Kittie Wagner, aged 13 years, of Pittsburg, Pa., came to spend the summer and winter with an uncle residing six miles southeast of this place, in a wild and almost unbroken wilderness. Last Sunday afternoon Kittie was sent to drive home her uncle's cattle, which were out in the woods grazing. It was nearly sundown when she left the house, and, not returning at the usual time, her relatives became uneasy, and her uncle started out, hoping to meet her. Having gone about half a mile, he heard a cow-bell which he at once recognized as one worn by one of his cows. From the direction of the sound it was evident the cattle were moving towards home. Thinking, of course, that Kittie was with them, he retraced his steps. The cattle were in the yard, but Kittie had not returned with them. Her absence caused alarm, for it was feared she had met with some accident, or had become lost. Three of the family, with lanterns, started to search for her. They traveled through swamps and over high mountains until after midnight, when, finding no trace, they returned home. At daybreak the next morning several of the adjoining neighbors were notified, and about 7 o'clock the party, numbering ten, started to renew the search. The country for a radius of several miles was thoroughly scoured, but at the close of a long day's search they returned to their homes with no more of a clue than when they first set out. Another night passed with no tidings of the little one. Six miles south from here is a wild and rocky gully known to hunters as "Bruin's Resort," so called owing to the large number of bears killed in that immediate vicinity during the past few years. It was thought that Kittie might have wandered off in that direction. Three of the party resolved to visit the Resort, and early on Tuesday morning, each with rifle in hand, they started. In about two hours the northwest end of the gully was reached. Here the searchers sat down to rest. While resting they fired off their rifles, thinking, perhaps, Kittie might be within hearing distance, and would if alive respond. Just as the sound was dying away, a voice like that of some one in distress was heard in the distance. One of the party thought he recognized it as the voice of the missing one. They proceeded on down the gully, and after going a short distance again discharged their rifles. Another response came, this time so distinct that there was no longer any doubt as to its being the missing girl's cry. A few steps further and a steep declivity was reached. Here the searchers again halted. Looking about them they saw nothing unusual, and they were about to proceed when a faint cry was heard to come from the thicket just below. Peering through the bushes they discovered clinging to the top of a tree the object of their search. The overjoyed uncle hastened to the foot of the tree and bade Kittie come down. She endeavored to descend, but so weak had she become that she lost her hold and fell, but landed safely in her uncle's arms. She said that, the cows not being where she usually found them, she wandered off, and going farther than she meant she became lost. She traveled until late into the night, when becoming exhausted she sat down by a tree and fell asleep. When she awoke the sun was shining brightly. She again set out, thinking she would find her way home, but she had become so frightened and bewildered that after walking all day she found herself in about the same place as she was the previous night. As the shades of night began to fall, the little wanderer realized her situation, and cried bitterly. Being almost starved, and her feet having become sore from walking, she gathered some dried leaves, and making a bed laid herself upon it, and was soon fast asleep. She said her sleep was interrupted by the most horrible dreams, and several times she was awakened by strange noises, which she thought must have been made by wild animals. When she awoke in the morning it was just getting light, and brushing the leaves from her clothing she again started. She had gone only a short distance when she heard a noise in the bushes behind her, and looking back discovered a huge black bear following in her trail. She screamed at the top of her voice and ran with all her might. But the bear rapidly gained on her, and knowing she must soon be overtaken she resolved to climb a tree. The bear reached the tree just as the frightened girl was ascending it, and standing upon its hind feet made a blow at her, fastening its claws into her skirts. She maintained her hold, and, after repeated efforts, succeeded in freeing herself and climbed beyond the animal's reach. The bear remained about the tree for some little time, vainly endeavoring to ascend it owing to its small circumference, and had disappeared into the thicket only a short time before her rescuers arrived. She was carried home, and her narrow escape has ever since been the talk of the neighborhood. The same day a party of hunters from Milford, Pa., were hunting in the vicinity for deer. John Hans, a noted bear and deer hunter, became separated from his companions, and, when passing through the woods near the Dingman turnpike, discovered a monster black bear coming directly towards him. He waited until the animal got within shooting distance and then fired a ball at him, but missed. The bear, instead of retreating, as is their custom, continued coming towards Hans, shaking his head at every step. The plucky hunter never weakened, but awaited his antagonist's nearer approach. When within about twenty-five yards of him the bear raised itself upon his hind feet, and while in that attitude Hans took aim and fired. The animal gave an upward spring and fell dead. It is believed to have been the same bear that pursued the lost Kittie Wagner. The animal was taken to Milford. It weighed nearly 300 pounds.

FLYING MACHINE.

Ira H. Stout, of St. Louis, thinks he has finally solved the problem of aerial navigation. In addition to the use of a balloon of a peculiar shape, he uses a series of fans whose blades strike the air after the manner of the wings of a bird. A series of balloons arranged in a row, contiguous to each, or if embodied in an elongated balloon, would furnish any desired number of points of tension or attachment. These points of tension united would furnish a fulcrum from which to work; connected therewith, it was only requisite and necessary to produce a mechanical action simulating that of the bird's wing in order to solve the question whether or not the air can be navigated with certainty and dispatch. Four years since he attempted to embody in a mechanical action the mechanical forms, bearings, and results of the action of the bird's wing in the production of the phenomena of flight.

The Aerion may be described as follows, viz.: It is an elongated balloon lashed firmly between two hollow steel tubes, which in turn are joined by similar tubes of peculiar shape and bearing, so as to furnish the desirable number of points of support; to these points of support is attached a frame, on which rest the shaft which carry the wheels armed with fans and other machinery, and underneath is a tenor frame on which may be placed the engines, boilers, fuel, freight, and passengers.

Now for the propulsion of an "Aerion" weighing 2,400 pounds (including machinery, etc., for propulsion), furnished with fans ten feet long, four feet wide, and an eighth of an inch thick, of which eight are in bearing at a time (simultaneously), we have a superficial surface acting upon the air of eight fans, each fan having a surface of ten feet by four feet, or its equivalent two fans, each being forty feet long and thirty-two feet wide, and which same is equivalent to a bird's wing eighty feet long from tip to tip by a spread of thirty-two feet broad.

The fans are so arranged and operated upon that during a revolution of the wheels they are caused to strike the full surface against the air through 135 deg. of the revolution, and then feather themselves to their edge, and so remain through the remaining 225 deg. of the revolution. Two fans on each wheel are in full bearing at a time; there being four wheels, eight fans are bearing at one time. Now, suppose these fans to be 10 feet long and 4 feet broad and ⅛ of an inch thick; one revolution of the wheels, the fan being in full bearing, would undeniably produce the same result or effect as the stroke of the wing of a bird of rapid flight, provided that the end of the 135 deg. surface stroke of fans ends on a line with the axle of the wheels. Let it be here observed that of the 135 deg. surface stroke of the fans, 95 deg. are expended in propelling power, or the body of the wing, and 45 deg. in elevating power, or action of the tip of the wing (pinion). Yet by regulating levers the character of the stroke, propelling or elevating can be regulated instantaneously at the will of the aeronaut having the airship in charge. There would thus be generated a power sufficient to elevate and propel an "Aerion" and all its paraphernalia, having a weight of fifty tons, at the rate of one mile in a minute through a calm atmosphere,—a power amply sufficient, reliable, and tractable for the transportation of freight and passengers.

Machinists and scientific men concur in the opinion that the construction of this air-traversing vessel is free from complication; that the theory upon which its construction is based is in harmony with mechanical laws, and, when fully developed, cannot fail of yielding successful and practical results.

GARLAND AND ITS DANCE-HOUSE.

Correspondence Courier-Journal.

GARLAND CITY, Col., Oct. 22.—This is the newest town in Colorado. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad reached here the 1st of August. Immediately the plucky fellows who advance with the railroads erected a little town and called it Garland. It is in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, and 220 miles south from Denver, and at an elevation of over 8,000 feet. Garland possesses no attractions for the tourist, except in so far as it is a specimen of extreme Western life. It has two good hotels, one weekly newspaper, two forwarding houses, four or five business houses, two dance-houses, and thirty-six saloons. It is the present terminus of the D. & R. G. R. R., and all the supplies of the great San Juan region are forwarded by wagons from here. This forwarding business is immense, and, outside of the saloons and dance-houses, is all of Garland. The dance-house might be said to be Garland. Your correspondent visited it last night (Sunday) and saw it in full blast. As your readers have no idea of a dance-house, and as it is one of the principal adjuncts of Western frontier life, I will try to give them some conception of this one. It is a large one-story frame building, opening by wide doors upon the main street. You are first attracted to the house by the outside lamps, and by the music and hilarity within. Entering, you see near the front of the hall, on one side, a bar, and opposite a faro-table, with a crowd of eager players. The dealer has the solemn, careful air of a Judge, handles his cards dexterously, slowly, watching every part of the table with the keen eye of an expert, his countenance perfectly composed, and unchangeable at either loss or gain. I watched this game for an hour. The man and his opponents were a study. One sharp, blue-eyed, handsome-visaged fellow, with a slouch hat and a mountain overcoat thrown carelessly over his shoulder, piled up his chips, alternately winning and losing—never saying a word, and never changing expression. John Chinaman was there. John bought $5 worth of chips, and risked them on a few deals—lost them all. With a placid smile—"a smile that was childlike and bland"—he departed. In a few minutes he returned with another innocent Chinee. Another V was invested and lost. Smiling, the two departed, and returned reinforced by a third. The same process was gone through, and the next time our valiant Chinaman returned he was reinforced by a fourth. They invest $5 more, a few looks and words between themselves, the chips are piled on two cards, as if determined to lose or win all at once, and they go out for the last time. In a side-room a number of games—Mexican monte and others—were going on at a lively rate. But to the dance. In the rear of the room, on an elevation, three violins give forth the music and keep time for the dancers. The women are the degraded camp-followers, American and Mexican. Some of them have fair faces, and a few were elegantly dressed. One of them told me she had her wardrobe from Chicago, and another from Denver. The majority are ugly, repulsive-looking creatures. The men are of every class and condition. The merchant, the railroad contractor, the drummer, the tourist, and the traveling invalid, the adventurous miner, the hardy mountaineer, the wagoner who has returned from a summer's toil over mountain roads to New Mexico and Arizona; the lazy, lousy, repulsive Mexican greaser,—all help to make up the motley crowd. Of course many are here only as spectators. The dance-house is the only place of amusement, and everybody goes from some impulse or other. The women invite the men to dance. You dance, and at the front bar you treat your partner and pay a dollar; at the rear bar, not so aristocratic, 50 cents. A refusal to dance is not always accepted, and you may be pulled on to the floor, and made to dance and pay. Being a tenderfoot,—that is the name all strangers go by in the West,—your correspondent was excused.

INFIDELITY IN TEXAS.

Belton (Tex.) Journal.

There has been, for a considerable length of time, in the neighborhood of Little River Academy, in the lower edge of this county, an association of Freethinkers, with Dr. L. J. Russell as their acknowledged leader and advocate. We are informed that on Saturday night a man went to the Doctor's residence and told him he was a mover and had his family at a camp on a branch a few hundred yards away; that some one of them were sick, and must have his services as a physician immediately. The Doctor and the man repaired to the place only to find three other men, with six-shooters in hand. Dr. Russell was ordered to divest himself of his clothing, which he did. His hands were tied in front of him, and were held by one of the party, who stood with a six-shooter in his right hand while he held the rope in his left. Russell was told that "he must have a whipping"; that they believed he was an honest man and a good physician, but, "by the help of God," they would put a stop to his career as a Freethinker in that section of country. They informed him that if he made a noise it would be at the peril of his life, and struck him 100 licks, inflicting a terrible and excruciatingly painful castigation. He was then released and allowed to go his way. We have known the Doctor for several years, and have never heard anything alleged against him, except his connection with the Freethinkers. The following advertisement was found near the place where the above deed was perpetrated: "Notice—This is to certify that on Saturday night, the 6th of October, 1877, the Rev. Dr. Russell was called to see a mover's wife camped at this place, and on the Doctor's arrival three other men came out and captured him, and hit him a hundred licks with a leather strap, and let him loose on condition that he would not lecture or debate on infidelity any more in this county. Now a word to Nunnely, Posey, Marshall, and, in fact, to all the leading men of the Infidel Club. If any of you take his place we will burn you out of house and home, and hang you until you are dead. If any man in this county is injured on account of what has been done we will burn you all out. We have got fifty men to back us. Gents, we mean business; infidelity has got to stop in this county as well as stealing."

QUIPS.

A sign on a Rochester street reads, "Joseph Amborn." We do not wish to deny the assertion, but we object to the grammar of it.—*Rochester Democrat.*

"Why, how's this, Thomas? I've pulled the door-bell off ringing it, I've kicked myself lame, and fired six shots from my revolver, and yet I've been kept out in the pelting rain for nearly an hour!" "Well, sir, I dunno" (After considerable thought) "Maybe I was asleep!"—*Harper's Bazar.*

He was a tramp. As he watched the merchant pace his store with cast-down eyes, he shook his head. "Poor fellow," said the tramp, "I feel for him. Note to pay probably, and 10 cents to do it with. Ah, gentlemen, fortune cannot smile upon us all; but I tell you, it is a precious thing to know how you stand every Saturday night. Ah, yes," he said with a sigh, "that poor fellow is doomed to bear burdens which we know nothing of."—*Turner's Falls Reporter.*

A milkman was lately seeking the aid of the police to trace the whereabouts of a family who had left the neighborhood owing him $18. "Well, I suppose there was $9 worth of water in that milk account," remarked the policeman. "That's where it galls me—that's where it hurts," replied the dealer. "They were new customers, and I hadn't commenced to water the milk yet."

SILVER.

Alexander Del Mar Declares that the Famous Comstock Lode Has Passed the Point of Its Greatest Productiveness.

San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 25.

One of the most important, certainly the most interesting, portions of the Monetary Commission's report, to Californians, is the appendix which embodies a special report by Alexander Del Mar to the Commission, dated Feb. 24, 1877, on the recent and prospective production of silver in the United States, particularly from the Comstock lode. One of the most noticeable features of Mr. Del Mar's researches is the discovery of the fact that the famous Comstock lode has reached its greatest productiveness, and that the yield is declining instead of increasing. In his report Del Mar says: "Until the year 1861, the production of silver in the United States did not amount to more than a few thousand dollars per annum. In that year the silver portions of the Comstock lode croppings were first utilized, and the production of silver is estimated to have been about $2,000,000. This rate continued to increase with the development of the lode until 1870, when it reached $16,000,000 for the whole United States, about $5,000,000 of which were from the Comstock." The following table shows the production of silver from the establishment of the Government to and including the year 1870, compiled by the United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics:

SILVER PRODUCTION PRIOR TO 1871.

Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.
To '58 inclv.	$1,000,000	1865	$11,250,000
1859	100,000	1866	10,000,000
1860	150,000	1867	13,550,000
1861	2,000,000	1868	12,000,000
1862	4,500,000	1869	13,000,000
1863	8,500,000	1870	16,000,000
1864	11,000,000		

In the subsequent years, instead of the estimates of the Commissioner of Mining Statistics, more precise returns were received by Del Mar. From these it was ascertained that in 1871 the Belcher and Crown Point ore-body or bonanza was opened, and the product of silver in the United States rose to $18,500,000, one-third of which was from the Comstock, and one-fourth of the latter from the newly opened ore-body. In 1872 this ore-body yielded two-thirds of all the productions from the Comstock; and in 1873, when the product of the lode had risen to $11,000,000, it yielded seven-eighths of the whole. The following table is from certified returns made to Mr. Del Mar, and shows the production of silver in the United States and the proportion from the Comstock during the years named:

Year.	United States.	From Comstock.
1871	$18,100,000	$6,200,000
1872	18,600,000	6,600,000
1873	25,100,000	11,000,000
1874	24,400,000	11,900,000
1875	30,200,000	14,500,000
1876	38,200,000	20,600,000

In 1873, while the Belcher and Crown Point bonanza was still yielding a large annual product of gold and silver, another rich body of ore was discovered in the Consolidated Virginia, since divided into the Consolidated Virginia and California mines. Up to Jan. 1, 1877, these mines had produced as follows:

THE YIELD OF THE BONANZAS.

Year.	Con. Virginia.	California.
1873	$645,582	Nothing
1874	4,981,484	Nothing
1875	16,717,395	$503,060
1876	16,657,649	13,188,539
Total	$39,002,110	$13,691,599

The proportion of this amount was $29,263,545 silver and $23,430,164 gold, with an annual average production of both metals of $13,000,000. The amount of ore taken out of this ore-body has been about 537,200 tons, yielding an average of about $98 per ton. This ore-body commenced on the 1,200-foot level in the Consolidated Virginia, and on the 1,300-foot level in the California, widening as it descended until it reached its greatest width on the 1,500-foot level, when it began to narrow again. The body was richer in some places than others, and non-paying material was found throughout the mass. The solid contents of the ore taken out of the two mines amounted to a cube of 190 feet, and this is almost equal to the bulk of the Patent-Office building in Washington. From his examination in December last Del Mar concludes that the ore-body in the 1,500-foot level lies farther from the country rock than above; that it was less homogeneous on this level, and the richer portions fewer and further apart than above; that the bonanza grew richer as it approached the 1,500-foot level, and diminished in bulk and quality beneath that level; and that the bonanza in his judgment had its maximum yield last year. Mr. Del Mar describes the ore-bodies of the Comstock lode as having a lenticular form, and interspersed in the non-paying metalliferous quartz, which rests against and covers the east side of Mount Davidson like a thick skirt. Owing to their shape, their position in relation to the granite, and the lateral manner of approaching them from the shafts, the ore-bodies indicate a narrowing whenever their western body is found further removed from the granite at a lower level than it was found at a higher one, and this appears to be the case with the Big Bonanza. The shape, position, and method of approach to the ore bodies result in another peculiarity common to the mines of the Comstock; when the ore-bodies are come upon, or when they give out, it occurs suddenly. There is little warning, either of the opening or close of a rich deposit. From the foregoing facts and considerations Del Mar draws the conclusion that the product of the ore-body in the Consolidated Virginia and California mines will probably continue to diminish from the maximum monthly rates attained in April, 1876.

The report goes on to say: "The enormous depth which the explorations have attained; the scattered position of the ore-bodies thus far discovered and exhausted; the great uncertainty of ever finding another body; the intense heat of the mines; the increasing flow of water, which in many places gushes from the interior rock at a scalding temperature; the difficulties of ventilation and many other obstacles that grow more formidable as greater depths are reached, forbid any reasonable expectation that this lode can ever again furnish the world with so important a proportion of its annual supplies of the precious metals as it contributed in 1876." The Sutro Tunnel will afford no stimulus to stay this declining production, as the entire Comstock lode has been honeycombed and ransacked to the depth of several hundred feet below the point where the tunnel is projected to tap it. From this he concludes that it is evident that the tunnel can lay bare no new bodies of ore in the lode. The production of the mines of Nevada outside of the Comstock depends, as in the past, on the productiveness of that lode. The rapid and profitable development of the Comstock lode, while at first it promoted silver-mining in Nevada, afterward, and particularly of late, appeared rather to retard it by attracting investments from other districts to Virginia City. Should a decline take place in the yield of the Comstock lode, Del Mar infers that there would probably occur an increase of production elsewhere in Nevada. The future silver-production of the whole country is estimated at $25,000,000 per annum. There is plenty of silver in the mountains of the West Coast,—enough to supply the world for centuries to come. Nevertheless, what remains must be mined at such increased cost and difficulty as to need favorable circumstances to encourage the progress of the work. In making comparison with other returns of a non-official character, Mr. Del Mar claims that his are lower than any others. He adds that "there is no doubt whatever that the silver-production has always been, though unintentionally, magnified."

[The San Francisco *Alta*, in commenting upon Del Mar's report, says: "The author is neither a geologist nor a mining engineer, and it was unfair to request him to express opinions upon the points involved in the prospective production of the mines, when his technical knowledge and professional studies did not give him the character of an expert, or entitle his opinion to recognition as an authority. . . . Mr. Del Mar does not tell us how far he went down below the 1,500-foot level, and, if he did not see the 1,650-foot level, he had little basis for any opinion. He certainly did not get to the 1,750-foot level, for that has been opened since the date of his report, in February, 1877. Our information is that the 1,550-foot level was richer than the 1,500. The opening of the 1,750-foot level, and the approaching opening of the 1,850-foot level, have materially changed the situation since Mr. Del Mar wrote. Any opinion about the prospective productiveness of silver in the Comstock lode is nothing but guess work. It may raise 200 or fall 50 per cent within two years."]

THE ROYAL-PURPLE MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PANA, Ill., Oct. 29.—The temperance movement commenced over two weeks ago in this city, by R. W. Crampton and E. H. Campbell, the Good Templars, and a few of the ministers, is still in progress. The interest of the people was never so deeply enlisted in any other cause as in this. Preachers, lawyers, doctors, and many business-men are working hard for the success of the movement. Sunday evening, the Rev. Mr. Buck, of Decatur, delivered an able and enthusiastic address; and there were remarks by J. C. Essick, the Rev. Mr. Hussey, and others. The large Opera-Hall would not hold the people, and an overflow-meeting was held at the Methodist Church, which was addressed by the Rev. J. T. Orr, and Messrs. Haywood, Mooney, and McQuigg. Both meetings accomplished more than was expected. One hundred and twelve persons signed the pledge. (This is a bed-rock pledge, including wine, beer, and cider.) About 1,000 have signed the pledge since the commencement of the meetings,—many of them drinking men. The reformed men are helping with the work in a way which tells with great effect, as they speak from experience, and, instead of being idle and drunken, they have all gone to work. The work is progressing finely in Shelbyville, Taylorville, and Beardstown, and all the neighboring towns are asking for help. The interest is increasing here with each succeeding meeting.

CURRENT OPINION.

The men who refuse to vote this year because "President Hayes is trying to disintegrate the party," prove by their apathy how deeply interested in the welfare of the party they are.—*Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.).*

If in any way the plain people could get a chance to say whether they trust the more the President, or those who are obstructing and carping at his work, the result would open the eyes of those who hope to rise on the downfall of Mr. Hayes.—*Utica Herald (Rep.).*

If the President should modify his political order in accordance with the report current,—that is, allow officials to take part in the canvass after nominations are made,—it will be important. As it stands, the order will cause the breaking-up of the Republican party.—*Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette (Implacable Rep.).*

We blush for the American name to think that it has been disgraced by the disreputable Puritans. It is no honor to belong to a Union of which the Bay State is a member, none in the least. Its population is more sordid, more cruel, more pitiless than the people of the Fiji Islands.—*Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Fire-Eating Dem.).*

Considerable caucusing seems to be going on among the Republicans to see what they will do about the President's policy in case the Democrats offer a resolution indorsing it. Our advice has not been asked, and is therefore all the more valuable. We tender it freely. It is this: Vote with them, and make it unanimous—"by a large majority."—*Golden Rule (Religious).*

The President must stand firm and go ahead. He has undertaken no piece of child's play. It is a man's work which in the order of Providence he has been called upon to do. Let him do it. If he is conquered now, or makes a treaty of peace with the dregs of our political life, God only knows when the chance to begin this good work of delivering the people from the despotism of an official bureaucracy will come again.—*New York Evening Post (Rep.).*

The Lynchburg *Virginian* is of the opinion that the President should have conciliated the South by nominating to the Supreme Bench some one who "is a representative Southern man," which it says Gen. Harlan is not, since he did not side with the South in the War. Are we to understand from this that the South will remain unreconciled till the public places under the Government are filled with men who fought to destroy it? If so, the day of reconciliation will be put off till the Democracy are restored to power and it becomes a political misdemeanor to put into office anybody who did not "side with the South in the War."—*Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).*

If the Republicans are defeated in Massachusetts it will not be because of the unusual vigor of the Prohibitory party, but because the Republican politicians are angry with the President, and sulk instead of working. Sulk is the word. It is a course from which they have nothing to gain and a great chance of losing much. They say, in substance, let the President see if he can get along without us, hoping and believing all the time that he cannot, and willing to take the consequences themselves for the pleasure of seeing Hayes snubbed. It is a process known among old-time folk as "biting off the nose to spite the face." There is a certain internal satisfaction in this kind of suicidal revenge, but we need hadly remark that it is ruinous to the beauty of the human countenance.—*Worcester Gazette (Rep.).*

Hayes has merely done what was inevitable. Color-line government in the South, with the Parkers, Smalls, Nashes, and Pattersons, as the colored voters' proxies on top, had run its course. It could only have been perpetuated longer by revolutionary policy, and that would have annihilated the Republican party. There is some Republican uproar about Hayes, but that is an episode. It is merely the incidental vocation of party-men who don't know what to do next. It doesn't prove that Hayes is wrong. He would have encountered that grumbling, or its counterpart, whatever policy he might have pursued. It will cease just so soon as the party gets out of the fog of a transition period, and sees clearly what it is to do next. What it should do next is to cordially accept the spirit of Hayes' policy, cooperate in the development of the South by a policy cleared of color-lines, stand staunchly by the defense of all men of whatever politics, condition, or color in South as in North, and take a pronounced and well-defined position on the financial and industrial situation which will be in harmony with sound, economical principles, and yet sympathetically in the interest of the masses. The political future belongs to that party, new or old, which can give the country the best currency, the largest employment, the best wages, and the policy which shall be felt by the people to be for the benefit of all of them and not for a class.—*Keokuk Gate City (Rep.).*

Having repeatedly, yet vainly, applied to former advocates of Mr. Hayes' decree representing the Civil Service for some constitutional and legal justification of that decree, we trust we may now have better luck with the *World*. Will that esteemed journal, then, kindly inform the public what clause in the Constitution of the United States confers upon the President the power to prescribe that "No officer of the General Government should be permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, or election campaigns?" Where does Mr. Hayes get authority to create such a regulation for the Civil Service, and what better right has he to dictate that officers shall not attend caucuses or political conventions than he has to dictate that they shall not attend churches or scientific meetings?—*New York Sun (Dem.).*——Gentle neighbor! turn aside for a moment from too prolonged contemplation of the plate-glass hen-house, and you will soon know that which "the public" already knows full well. The same clause, dearest, which, in the absence of any statute forbidding it, enables the Executive to take care that subordinate officials do not lie, steal, get drunk, bear false witness, refuse to pay their debts, curse, swear, or stand on their heads instead of their feet, if such acts interfere with a proper execution of the laws; and the same clause which enables the Executive to remove them from office if they persist in those unseemly doings which interfere with a faithful transaction of the public business. If the far-sighted editor of the *Sun* had been made Collector by President Grant, or had accepted from that statesman the office of Appraiser at this port, and had insisted on going, with all his clerks and subordinates, to attend, day after day, "churches or scientific meetings," to the injury of the revenue which Congress required the Executive to collect, the same constitutional clause would have afforded Executive power "to prescribe" and "to dictate" in a way to meet the exigency. Our astute contemporary will perceive that it would have been within the authority of the law-making power—which defines the functions of subordinate officers, and the mode and manner of performing those functions—to say whether his attendance on Mr. Beecher's church, or any other church, interfered with the public business; but, until Congress did thus say, it would be the duty of the Chief Executive to prescribe regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the government of the conduct of himself and his subordinate officials in that matter. Even a well-ordered hen-house cannot, as we suppose (we speak with deference), be long maintained without rules and power to enforce those rules; and we hope this illustration will enable our esteemed contemporary to understand how, so long as Congress has not expressly forbidden it, the Chief Executive has power to prescribe that no official shall do the enumerated acts if the doing of them does, in his opinion, interfere with a faithful execution of the laws. We tender to the *Sun* assurances of our distinguished consideration and esteem!—*New York World (Dem.).*

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 154 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO bought $600 of Canadian money at the First National Bank yesterday please call again to-day.

PERSONAL—EDWARD P. MARTIN, LATE AT Revere House, write to JOHN, 74 East Washington-st., city.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTY TO join me in the lease of a nail factory in complete running order; with $15,000 we can clear $25,000 per year. Address P 39, Tribune office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

PARTNER WANTED—QUARTER INTEREST in manufacturing business. Splendid chance to make money. Other partners remain; $2,000 or $3,000 required. Address L 35, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD ESTABLISHED grain-commission and grain-clearing business, with $3,000 to $5,000, to enlarge business. Satisfactory references given, etc. Address R 89, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$85 PER FOOT—LOT 25X125, EAST front, on State-st., 50 feet north of Superior-st.
$4,000—Lot 25x178, on Indiana-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.
$8,500—$2,000 down—9-room dwelling, barn, and lot 27x190, east front, on Prairie-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts. No. 1240.
$7,000—Fine 4-story and basement brick block (rents $4,400) on Madison-st., between State and Wabash-av.; this building cost $30,000 to build; no humbug. Call and see. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS—GREAT BARGAINS: 50x150, Dearborn-av.; a fine corner. 50x100, Ohio-st.; a northwest corner. 25x125, Superior-st., east of St. Clair. 80x162, Clark-st., near Burton-place. 60x80, Franklin-st., south of Lake-st. 51x125, Marshfield-av., northwest corner York-st. Also a number of other pieces in all parts of city. WALLER BROTHERS, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$17,000; $6,000 DOWN—HERE IS ONE of Chicago's handsomest dwellings, three-story and basement brick, 16 large rooms, one of the finest and most elegant-built dwellings in the city, every modern finish, cost $16,000 to build; the lot is a corner, south and east front, 100x132, on Grand boulevard, near Thirty-seventh-st. If you want a fine house and elegant surroundings here is one. Everything for just what the ground is worth. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN THE BEST part of the city cheap, on easy terms. Inquire of B. SCHRAM, real-estate agent, 676 South Halsted-st., corner of Seventeenth.

FOR SALE—A STORE AND RESIDENCE BUILDING, with lot, on good corner on West Side, for $4,000; paying over 10 per cent net. WALLER BROTHERS, 94 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 240 ACRES IN LEE COUNTY, Iowa; close to good schools, churches, etc.; well improved; adapted for grazing or grain; large brick house; other improvements in proportion. Address Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, Morning Sun, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A BUSINESS BLOCK AND LOT ON Clark, Madison, or State-sts. that is rented well; will pay cash from $25,000 to $80,000. Owners please call; we have the money. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF HORSES, buggies, etc., Thursday, Nov. 1, at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 HORSES, FIT FOR ALL USE; WARranted sound, and one week's trial given; one span bay mares, close-matched; can trot a mile in 3:30; sound and kind, double and single; 2 ponies, very handsome, safe for lady or children. Also the largest stock of new and second-hand buggies, carriages, Clarence sulkies, road wagons, top delivery wagons, express wagons, new and second-hand harness, single and double, all of the best make. Horses, buggies, wagons, etc., let by the day or week. Will sell on monthly payments, or exchange. Must be sold to pay advances. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—2 HORSES, 1 CHUNKY-BUILT HAMbletonian mare, weighing 1,100 pounds full; she is a good road, family, or business mare, 6 years old, without spot or blemish, warranted to trot in 2:50; also 1 good coupe or business horse, side-bar top-buggy, built by J. B. Brewster, New York, and square-box and spring-top buggy; sold for no fault only through death of owner; sold together or separate at a great sacrifice. Apply at the barn rear of 520 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE GOOD, SMART HORSE, 7 years old, a good driver; will be sold cheap, as we have no use for him. ROBERT SHAW, 267 West Lake-st.

I WANT A FIRST-CLASS ROAD TEAM, TOP buggy, and harness for which I will give 640 acres of well located land, superior for stock-raising. A valuable tract of timber, walnut and hickory, on the land. Or will trade for a fine single horse, buggy, and harness. Address L 17, Tribune office.

I HAVE SPAN OF HORSES AND HARNESS (NO wagon.) Want work for self and one or both horses. Will work cheap. Address L 25, Tribune.

WE WILL MAKE EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO buyers for the next sixty days, to reduce an unusually large stock of our own manufacture of pleasure and business buggies, the quality of which is unsurpassed by any in the trade. We also have in stock elegant coupes, broughams, rockaways, etc., and the celebrated Concord express-wagons and trucks at most reasonable prices; also, a few good second-hand phaetons and buggies very cheap. We solicit an inspection. PENNOYER & CO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THREE MARES FOR FARM USE, price not to exceed $150. Will give in exchange a Fidelity Bank deposit of $125, balance in cash. Call at Grand Pacific Hotel barber-shop.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND DELIVERY wagon with cover; one capable of carrying 1,500 pounds weight. Apply to C. E. STRONG, 181 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ROAD HORSE AND light 2-seated carriage, single or double. Answer with description. Address H, 385 Warren-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ROAD HORSE AND light 2-seated carriage, single or double. Answer with description. H, 3 and 5 Warren-av.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURNITURE (without removal) or on good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, 118 Randolph-st., Room 3.

ADVANCES ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS; ALSO on good collaterals. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

E. C. COLE, NO. 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS $500, $1,500, $2,500, and $5,000 to loan at 8 per cent, three or five years, on Chicago real estate.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS—THE best paying cash grocery on the South Side; only small capital required. G. S. THOMAS, 149 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—OLD-ESTABLISHED BAKERY; BEST bargain in the city. Address L 21, Tribune office.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE: DOING GOOD BUSINESS; $70 to $80 per week; a rare opportunity for the right party to make money; satisfactory reasons for selling. 95 North Wells-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT CURrent rates, upon improved Cook County and Northern and Central Illinois farms. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 59 Dearborn-st.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF $2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

THE PNEUMATIC KEROSENE LIGHT CO. CAN offer the best inducements in the city to parties seeking legitimate and profitable business. Call at 260 Wabash-av. and investigate.

WANTED—TO BORROW, $15,000 FOR 5 YEARS on first-class unincumbered city real estate. F 37, Tribune office.

$1,000 WANTED ON A 2-STORY AND BASEment brick house on West Side, worth $5,000. Address L 24, Tribune office.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT current rates. EDWARD S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK. BY DESCRIBING book and contents, and paying expenses, owner can recover same. Address L 18, Tribune office.

LOST—EITHER IN PALMER HOUSE, MONROE-st., or Wabash-av., to Strong's furniture store, a long onyx cuff-pin with three diamonds. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to Palmer House office.

LOST—ON TUESDAY LAST—A POCKETBOOK containing $20. Finder will receive a liberal reward by returning to W. W. VAN SANT, with Hadley Bros. & Co., 63 and 65 Washington-st.

LOST—TUESDAY AFTERNOON—$25 IN BILLS; the property of a poor woman. Finder will receive $10 reward by leaving with A. R. O'HARE, 229 West Madison-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—OUT OF DELIVERY WAGON, Saturday, Oct. 13, a package of tickets; finder will be liberally rewarded. Address K 82, Tribune office.

LOST—$10 REWARD—BLUE-SKYE TERRIER DOG about one year old; is marked a little with red dye. Apply to E. HILDEBRANDT, 203 and 205 Wabash-av.

REWARD—A VERY LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE given any one finding and delivering to the subscriber the lost black leather pocket-book containing forty-seven Cook County coupons due Nov. 1 1877, and eleven United States coupons, visiting cards, letters of introduction (of the owner), etc., etc. For description and numbers of coupons, etc., see Chicago Daily Tribune Sept. 12, first page. F. R. DUCK, 155 Michigan-av., up-stairs, Chicago.

$25 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM residence 1462 South Dearborn-st., a female setter pup, 5 months old; white, with black spot covering one eye; spot on opposite side of loin, and diamond-shaped spot on top of the head; answers to the name of Minnie; $25 will be paid to the party delivering said pup to me at my residence as above, or at 44 South Clark-st. O. F. GLIDDEN.

$25 REWARD FOR THE GOODS TAKEN FROM No. 691 West Jackson-st. Oct. 27. No questions asked.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS-BURNER AGENTS—SEND FOR CIRCULAR of our Double Check and Super-Heating Burner. It posses entirely new features, with more and better selling points than any ever produced. No other can be sold where it is known. WHITNEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 159 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, O.

NOTICE—ANY GENTLEMAN OR LADY THAT has subscribed to the book, the Works of Josephus, will please call at MR. ASHER'S saloon, 374 South Clark-st., next Sunday (Nov. 4) at 3 o'clock.

THE PERSON THAT LEFT HIS MONEY AT 78 Fourth-av. can have it by calling in person. MISS SAMSON.

WANTED—A DRUGGIST PRESCRIPTION CASE, medium size. Inquire at VAN SCHAAK, STEPHENSON & CO.'S, corner Dearborn and Lake-sts., to-day.

WANTED—ELECTRIC PEN OR PAPYRUS OUTfit, cheap for cash or part cash, balance advertising. Address P. O. drawer 507, Chicago.

MUSICAL.

A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE; $10 monthly until paid for; warranted for 5 years. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE; $10 monthly until paid for; warranted for five years. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—WARRANTED AS DURABLE and to stand in tune as long as the best square pianos; special prices. REED'S Temple of Music.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—WARRANTED AS DURABLE and to stand in tune as long as the best square pianos; special prices. REED'S Temple of Music.

1,000 PIANOS AND ORGANS—FIVE YEARS' guarantee. For cash and monthly or quarterly payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Illustrated catalogues mailed free. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

1,000 PIANOS AND ORGANS—FIVE YEARS' guarantee. For cash and monthly or quarterly payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Illustrated catalogues mailed free. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FURniture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; money loaned 10 per cent year. HARRIS & CO., 160 West Monroe-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VAN Buren-st., facilities for storage of furniture and general merchandise; advances at legal rates; safety vaults.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING SALESman for a retail clothing store outside of Chicago; good pay to a good worker; no others need apply. Call at 267 and 269 North-av., in the evening till 10 o'clock. YONDORF BROS.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BRIGHT BOY OF 14 or 15 years, wages $2 per week, with a chance of something better. Address L 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STORE; GERMAN preferred. Address L 33, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—BODY-GEARING AND SLEIGH-makers. LOOMIS, AVERY & CO., 90 West Harrison-st., corner Canal.

WANTED—CARVER ON PICTURE-FRAME moldings. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—CORNICE MEN. APPLY TO ROBERT GRIFFITH, Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PACKER FOR glass and fancy goods. 159 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS, 15 pinery and 10 farm hands, 50 coal-mines, free fare; 100 Scandinavians for Missouri, fare advanced. Cheap tickets South. E. F. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS; 50 MEN with shovels, $1.50 per day; 50 coal-miners; free fare. At J. H. SPERBECK & CO.'S, 23 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND LADIES TO SELL novelties, tricks, needles, chromos, jewelry, stationery, sewing machine supplies, etc.; the largest and cheapest house in the world for these goods; $10 a day sure to every wide-awake person. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR A QUICK SELLING article needed in every house. Call between 11 and 3 at CONLAN'S, 162 Washington-st.

WANTED—CITY AGENTS FOR REYNOLDS' patent books and backs. 220 Wabash-av., third floor.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO WORK IN A FEED-store; Scandinavian preferred. Call at 1607 State-st.

WANTED—AGENTS, CANVASSERS, AND MEN of energy to work a very successful business; territory going rapidly. Call at once at Room 215 Commercial Hotel.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MIDDLE-AGED man of good address to take orders for covering steam pipes and boilers. 83 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOtograph gallery and learn the art. Apply at Art Gallery, 57 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MAN TO ATTEND OFFICE AND receive money. Must deposit $100. Those having the amount apply 127 South Clark-st., Room 17.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL FOUNTAIN PENholders, water-pens, etc.; new catalogue free. American Novelty Company, 186 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A YOUNG SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL to assist in housework. Apply this morning at 338 Warren-av.

WANTED—AT 704 MICHIGAN-AV., GOOD COOK; wages, $4.

WANTED—A NEAT AND COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework. References required. 180 Warren-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON for private family. Must be well recommended. Apply at 343 Burling-st. Take Lincoln Park and avenue cars, and get off at Belden-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL COMPETENT and experienced in sewing and taking care of children. Apply at 427 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER TO go to a country village. Good references required. Room 71, Sands House.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 340 Church-st., near Lincoln Park.

WANTED—AT 105 DEARBORN-AV., A FIRST-class tidy dining-room girl.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and take care of children; must be accustomed to the care of an infant; references required. Call at 1063 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL to do general housework; must come well recommended. Apply at 887 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT NO. 97 EAST KINZIE-ST., A good girl for general housework; come prepared to stay.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAK MAKERS; none others need apply. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON LADIES' CLOAKS, work to be taken home; only responsible parties and those who can furnish first-class references need apply. R. H. MAYER & CO., 212 East Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GIRL OR WOMAN TO TAKE FULLY care of two children; must be every way competent and trustworthy, and willing to go a few miles out of the city. State full particulars, age, nationality, and past experience. Address L 29, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—VERY LOW TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY new marble-front house 217 Ashland-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st. in bank.

South Side.

TO RENT—NO. 746 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY AND basement brick house, 13 rooms, newly papered, painted, and calcimined; in thorough repair; go and see it. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—A FINE BRICK OF 11 ROOMS, MODERN built; good lot and barn; very good location. Also a fine 14-room brick, south front, 8 closets, near Lincoln Park and two lines of street-cars; rent low. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—

SOUTH SIDE.

1820 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement stone-front.
49 Twenty-second-st., large frame house and barn, both at cheap rent to May 1.
Rooms for families, 1627 and 1631 Prairie-av.
117 Third-av., 5 rooms, bath-room, and closets.
42 Fifth-av., rooms for family.

WEST SIDE.

3-story and basement brick dwellings, 594 and 632 West Adams-st., $30 per month; newly calcimined and cleaned.
159 South Green-st., 2-story and basement brick (14 rooms) and barn; newly papered, painted, etc.
712 West Monroe-st., 3-story and basement brick.
305 South Oakley-st., 2-story and basement brick, $15 a month.
Adams-st., near Oakley, new 3-story brick.
14 Margaret-st., 9 rooms, $12.

NORTH SIDE.

102 and 106 Delaware-place, 2-story and basement bricks, $20 a month.
103 Huron-st., basement and first floor, $15 a month.
8 Seminary-av., 2-story and basement brick, $12 a month. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, APply at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH WILL RENT VERY elegant basement, northwest corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Fine location for any business.

TO RENT—FRONT SITTING AND BED ROOM, furnished. Rent to suit the times. Apply at 460 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THOMPSON HOUSE, 163 Clark-st. Transients taken. Office E.

TO RENT—ROOMS CORNER STATE AND HARRIson-sts. P. O'NEILL, 182 State-st.

TO RENT—85 AND 87 DEARBORN-ST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, steam heated; terms moderate.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. LOWest rent in the city. 193 East Washington-st., Room 21.

West Side.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS, SINGLE AND EN suite, with or without board; pleasant locality. 311 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT ALCOVE SUITE AND ONE side room, well furnished, modern improvements, in private family, with or without board. Inquire at 410 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLOOR OF SIX ROOMS, NO. 243 WEST Madison-st., Thompson's Block; modern improvements. Rent low to good tenant. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED SOUTH FRONT rooms, single or en suite, with or without board. 249 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 6 MARKET-ST., WITH OR without steam power at reasonable price. Inquire of JOS. ULLMANN, 18 Market-st.

TO RENT—STORE CORNER STATE AND HARRIson-sts. P. O'NEILL, 182 State-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED house for man and his wife. Address care Room 5, No. 170 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE ON West Side, east of Union Park, at low rent by good party. Address L 23, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM NEAR THE Board of Trade on first or second floor. Address L 26, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, a nicely-furnished room in a strictly private family; North Side preferred. Address L 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIVE YEARS' LEASE CENtral property (two or three floors) for an exhibition of a general museum of natural history. Address L 12, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

I WANT TWO OR THREE SECTIONS OF LAND IN Southern Minnesota for Chicago improved, clear. M. W. CARTER, Room 2, No. 87 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $6,000 IN FRAME residences West Side, well rented, for Iowa land and some cash.
Frame residence, worth $4,000 incumbered for $1,800; a clear lot worth $2,000, and frame cottage clear, worth $3,000; good locations West Side, for Kansas farm. WALLER BROTHERS, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—1,280 ACRES OF THE FINEST land in Clay County, North Carolina, located near the Georgia line; splendid stock farm, sheep and cattle range the year; splendid body of timber on the land, hickory, walnut, and chestnut; watered by a fine stream; railroad now building in the county; title perfect; no incumbrance or back taxes; will exchange for real estate in Chicago, or personal property; value, $2,000. Address M E C, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, NEW EDITION, $75; Chambers' Cyclopedia, revised edition, $27; Zell's Cyclopedia, $17; 8,000 vol. books at half price. Cash paid for books. Down stairs. MILLER'S Cheap Bookstore, 102 Madison-st.

$5 PAID FOR WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY. Standard works bring good prices; before you sell your library see CHAPIN, cor. Madison and Dearborn.

10,000 VOLUMES SECOND-HAND BOOKS wanted in libraries or small lots; highest price; correspondence solicited. SMITH'S Cheap Bookstore, 101 Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN OF BUSINESS habits and long experience as lawyer's assistant, desires a situation as clerk or collector in law office; smooth and rapid penman; has extensive city acquaintance, and can furnish references as to character and ability from many of the leading business men of Chicago. Address ... Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN LADY OF education and experience, as housekeeper. Best of references given. Address L 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS artist cook from Paris, in first-class hotel as MAN, or private family. First-class references. Address L 14, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED traveler, good man, steady, reliable, with highest reference, desires something to do; has sold goods through Canada and the West; handled hardware, cutlery, paints, oils, and specialties. Address R P, Room 4, 88 Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A SCOTCH COOK IN hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant; city references. Call, for two days, 51 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A COOK; HAS BEEN two years in one place; either private family or boarding-house. 51 East Van Buren-st. MRS. BALKAM'S office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL as cook or second girl; good references if required. Apply at 677 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish girl as cook and general housework. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN TO do second or general housework in small private American family. Strictly first-class references given and required. Apply for three days at 179 West Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, IRON, and do general housework. Please call at No. 861 State-st., up-stairs; reference furnished.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SECond girl in a genteel private family. Can be seen for two days at 134 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDE GIRL to do housework in a small family; also by a girl 13 years old to mind baby. Call or address 104 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework. Good reference given. Call for two days at 252 North Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls (sisters), together or separate. Good references. Call for 3 days at 212 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TO do general housework in private American family. Please call at 17 Wesson-st., for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, to do kitchen and second-work in a private family or a private boarding-house; best of reference given if required. 280 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COUNTRY girl, to do general housework or second-work in a private family. Please apply at 34 West Hope-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, for general housework; well recommended. Call at 435 State-st., third-floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Swedish girl, for general housework or cook in private American family. Best reference. 276 Division.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHer, and ironer in a private English family, or would do general housework. Call at 693 Indiana-av. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY girl to do general housework in a small private family. Reference can be given. Call at 231 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent Canadian girl to do second work or sew. Best of references. Address L 31, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls to do general housework in a private family. Good reference if required. Please call for two days at 297 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO COOK or do general housework in a small family. Call at or address 487 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO housework in a small private family. Address L 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL; tidy; capable of doing good cooking, washing, and ironing, or general work; three years' reference. 87 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK; city or country; Eastern woman; best of references. 708 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; cook, wash, and iron first-class. References given. Call at 930 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or light housework where the lady will assist; can furnish references. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL for housework or kitchen work. Best reference given. Call at 2031 Butterfield (Twenty-ninth)-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK and laundress, in a first-class private family where second girl is kept. A permanent situation required. References. 152 Eighteenth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do sewing and second work; good city references. Call at 119 Ontario-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS nurse or housekeeper; makes herself useful; teach German if desired. Apply at 142 Twentieth-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper, or would take charge of a babe. Can sew neatly. Address L 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper in some private family; a widower's preferred; am fully competent to take entire charge; the best of city references given and required. Address L 20, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF REspectability, as saleslady in dry-goods or notion store, or to write addresses. Address 330 Division.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A CARD—THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 203 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household furniture on monthly payments. Easy terms.

CASH PAID FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS IN LARGE or small lots, furniture of private residences purchased. A. F. W., 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, STOVES, FURNIture, carpets, crockery,—in fact, every article required to make a home comfortable,—at reasonable prices and on easy payments. The only firm in Chicago who can furnish a house complete, from cellar to attic, with choice new goods. All four floors of our new stone-front building, corner of Lincoln and Madison-sts., are filled always with desirable, new, clean goods. Strangers visiting the city, and cash customers, will find it to their interest to call on us. If you don't believe it, call and see for yourselves. W. A. LOWELL & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

ON INSTALLMENTS ON TERMS TO SUIT THE times, furniture, good and medium, stoves, crockery, carpets, and everything for housekeeping, at F. COGSWELL'S, 378 West Madison-st.

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS EVER OFFERED in our line—Buy a stove for the sake of a fine present. A beautiful rep easy-chair, worth $12, or a woven-wire mattress, worth $12, will be given to the purchaser of a first-class heating-stove. W. A. LOWELL & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE—I WILL BUY THE FURniture of cottage or 2-story house complete, and will rent the same if price suits. Address L 28, Tribune office.

$7.50 $8, $10, $12.
THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 383 West Madison-st.,
SELL ON INSTALLMENTS, at PRICES LOWER than the lowest,
FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, STOVES, and HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
$8 buys a handsome easy-chair.
$10 buys an elegant French lounge.
$11 buys a rich patent-rocker.
$12 buys a superb bed-lounge.
$12 buys a 40-pound hair mattress.
$12 buys a beautiful pier mirror.
$45 buys a M. T. dressing-case suit.
$28 buys an elegant dressing-case.
$7.50 buys a self-feed base-burner.
$5.50 buys a good heating-stove.
$25 buys the Argand base-burner.
Houses furnished throughout.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE; best single rooms and board in city for $5 to $7 week; restaurant tickets, 21 meals, $4; transients, $1 day.

72 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—PLEASant front rooms, with or without board; house quiet and respectable; terms to suit the times.

167 WABASH-AV., BASEMENT—FIRST-CLASS table-board; moderate prices.

412 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS; ALso single rooms with board; references exchanged.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED room with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

PLEASANT ROOMS, ACCOMMODATIONS AND surroundings first-class, within a few blocks of business centre, South Division. Address 15, Tribune.

North Side.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—ONE NICELY FURNISHED room, closet, hot and cold water, with good table, at reasonable terms.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—First-class board and good rooms $1.50 per day; Boarders for the winter wanted at very low rates.

Country.

HAVING A LARGE AND PLEASANT HOUSE in Englewood, would like to have some two or three persons to board with me for company; terms for two, $10 per week. Address L 27, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY—FOR WIFE, self, and child 3 years old, on South or West Side. Address, with terms and accommodations, "G.," care carrier 16, city.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STOCK OF GOODS, CONSISTING OF GENERal merchandise, in one of the best business towns in Nebraska. The stand is one of the best in town, and is offered for sale by reason of the death of one of the firm. Address SCOTT & CATTLE, Seward, Neb.

FOR SALE—STORE AND RESIDENCE BUILDING and lot on North Wells-st., with stock of groceries; paying business; will take residence worth $2,500 in or near city in part payment; value $5,500. WALLER BROTHERS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CLEAN STOCK OF GROCERIES without fixtures; best location on West Side; good cash trade. Address L 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT; GOOD LOCATION; doing first-class business; cheap for cash or unincumbered real estate. F. BURCKY, 180 East Randolph.

FOR SALE—SALOON, 26 NORTH CLARK-ST., IN one of the best locations in the city; will sell cheap for cash; good business, with trade already established.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN TO take the general agency for a first-class business, well established, in each of the following places: Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul, Toledo, and intermediate cities. Address, at once, SANDERS & YORK, Briggs House. Can be seen on and after Saturday.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Pink Dominoes." Mesdames Don, Stoneall, Graham, etc.; Messrs. Wheelock, Learock, Pearson, etc.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. The Evangeline Combination. "Evangeline." Mesdames Weatherby, Clancy, etc.; Messrs. Goodwin, Rosine, etc.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of Dominick Murray. "Escaped from Sing Sing." Mesdames Stetson, Redfield, etc.; Messrs. Murray, Keen, etc.

Colliseum Novelty Theatre.
Clark street, between Washington and Randolph "The Boy Detective."

Farwell Hall.
Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle. Lecture by John Hubberton. Subject: "The Small Boy."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

THOMAS J. TURNER LODGE, No. 409, A. F. and A. M.—Regular Communication this (Thursday) evening, Nov. 1, at 7:30 o'clock, at Freemasons' Hall, 76 Monroe-st. (American Express Building), for business and work on M. M. Degree. Visitors are cordially invited to meet with us.
JOHN E. PETTIBONE, W. M.
W. M. STANTON, Sec'y.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday, and more active, especially in October wheat and pork. Mess pork closed at $12.70 for November and $12.62½ for January. Lard closed tame, at $8.15 per 100 lbs for spot and seller January. Meats were easier, at 6c per lb for loose shoulders and 7c for do short ribs. Lake freights were active and steady, at 3c for corn to Buffalo. Whisky was easier, at $1.06½@1.07 per gallon. Flour was rather weak. Wheat closed at $1.14 for October, $1.08¼ for to-day's delivery, and $1.04⅞ for November. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 43¼c for November and 42⅝c for May. Oats closed at 23⅝c for November and 23⅞c for December. Rye was steady, at 54c. Barley closed easy, at 60¼c cash and 62c for December. Hogs were active and firmer, packing grades advancing 5c. Sales were principally at $4.70@5.00. Cattle were in fair demand and unchanged, with sales at $1.80@5.60. Sheep were steady. The "visible supply" of wheat last Saturday was 12,877,926 bu and of corn 9,657,708 bu. Charters were taken yesterday, in this city, for 742,000 bu grain. Inspected into store in this city yesterday: 396 cars wheat, 402 cars and 18,000 bu corn, 83 cars and 3,000 bu oats, 20 cars rye, 55 cars barley. Total (956 cars), 394,000 bu. The wheat inspection of the past three months aggregates 23,526 car-loads, as compared with 13,143 cars during the same months of last year. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $102.75 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 97⅜.

Servia has now the opportunity for which she has been patiently waiting. A body of Circassian troops having violated the Timok border, Prince MILAN has dispatched a considerable force to meet and if possible try conclusions with them. The first shot in this campaign will set loose 30,000 Servian troops to prey upon the flanks of the Ottoman armies in Bulgaria, thus rendering the Turkish situation more desperate, if possible, than it now is.

The Democratic wing of the "Industrials" have abandoned their own and adopted the Democratic ticket. The consideration given by the latter was to kick off their Scandinavian candidate, OLOF REICHEL, and substitute TOM KAVANAUGH, the Irish "Industrial," for Clerk of the Probate Court. For the sake of this one person for a little office, the "Industrial" party have discarded all of their own nominees and adopted the entire Democratic ticket, including "Boss" LIEB. Have they not paid too dear for their whistle?

Senator OLIVER P. MORTON is dying. The heart which, when his frame was strong and his country was weak, beat so patriotically and so vigorously against all-pervading treason, now flutters like an exhausted bird within the greedy grasp of death. Without a possibility of nutrition, the feeble fountain of life is now pulsing 140 times every minute, and the physician at 11 o'clock last evening had no hope that he could survive the passage of twenty-four hours. The poor wife, strained to the very verge of dementia by three months of utter suspense, has been forced to admit the inevitable, and has broken down under its heavy and immediate presence. So far as the wisdom of men learned in the world's experience of medicine and disease can forejudge, the next issue of the morning journals throughout the land will bear the mournful news of Senator MORTON's dissolution, and recount the splendid services which will ennoble his memory.

Some surprise was occasioned by the sudden change in Speaker RANDALL's Committee programme, whereby ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS was dropped and CLARKSON POTTER, of New York, placed at the head of the Pacific Railroad Committee. It is now evident that there was at no time any expectation on the part of RANDALL that POTTER, an anti-subsidy man, or at least representing a constituency opposed to the Texas Pacific scheme, would serve as Chairman of that Committee. His appointment and resignation look very like a piece of claptrap for theatrical effect. POTTER resigns because he is associated with TOM SCOTT in various railway enterprises, and hence to serve on the Committee would be indelicate. Of course RANDALL knew all this when he fixed up the Committee by putting as second THROCKMORTON, of Texas, until recently a paid attorney of the Texas Pacific, and who now becomes Chairman of the Committee by the resignation of POTTER. It may be relied upon that the alleged scruples of the latter will not trouble THROCKMORTON, and that the Committee as finally constituted, and doubtless as intended from the first, will be entirely to the liking of the subsidy-grabbers. Now that the preliminary palaver is over with, business will begin.

The autumn weather has not, as has often been predicted, interfered to any great extent with operations in Bulgaria and Asia Minor. At least the prevailing dampness does not appear to have affected the ardor of the Russian officers and men, as is shown by their recent numerous successes. Detachments of invaders are on the move in all directions. Even in the Dobrudscha, where the outside world has been led to believe the roads at this season are bottomless and the fields transformed into inland lakes, the army under Gen. ZIMMERMAN, which remained inactive during a large portion of the summer, is moving upon Silistria, and will, in connection with the batteries planted on the islands in the Danube, undertake the reduction of that place. All along the line, from Plevna to the Balkans, hordes of Russian troops are appearing unheralded and gobbling up outlying Turkish detachments. Even south of the Balkans, the Russians, whose occupation at Shipka for the present at least appears to be gone, are surprising the inhabitants of scattered villages, and making things lively generally. In Asia Minor, Kars, which in the summer months was barely threatened before the invading force was defeated and scattered by the Turkish armies, is now closely invested, with prospect of an early surrender. Thus the predictions of correspondents, who have had nothing to offer the public but prophecy, have been completely reversed, and the Turks are largely the losers thereby.

In a spirit of generosity and fairness which has rarely been exercised heretofore by the Democrats of the House in dealing with the army and navy, the Navy Committee yesterday voted unanimously to report recommending the passage of the appropriations asked for by Secretary THOMPSON to make up the deficiencies and permit the payment of the officers and sailors who have been kept waiting for several months. The Committee justly concludes that the unpaid men of the navy are not responsible and should not be made to suffer for the mysterious shortage in ROBESON's cash whereby no funds were left for their pay, but the Chairman, Mr. WILLIS, of New York, has no intention of giving up the search for the why and the wherefore of ROBESON's deficit. An investigation of this subject is to be set on foot at once, but in the meantime the jolly tars will enjoy the unaccustomed luxury of plenty of money and their pay in full. This accomplished, nobody cares how sharply the Democrats get after ROBESON.

The House yesterday had a tussle with the currency question, and something closely approximating a test vote was taken. The resumptionists brought on the issue by superior parliamentary tactics in taking advantage of a blunder by Gen. EWING, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, had charge of a bill for the repeal of the date of the Resumption act. The vote on the motion to table the motion to reconsider was in some degree a test vote, as, if the motion had carried, the bill would have been taken from EWING's control and compelled to take its turn with unprivileged measures. The vote against tabling was 138; on the other side, 116,—a smaller preponderance than had been confidently counted upon by the friends of repeal. Voting with the resumptionist minority were 95 Republicans and 21 Democrats; while the repeal party was made up of 31 Republicans and 107 Democrats. As the matter now stands, the bill is in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee, and can be called up and debated or put upon its passage at his pleasure. Notwithstanding the claim of the resumptionists that the winning side in yesterday's contest contains several members who voted as they did in order to keep the bill in shape to be debated hereafter, and who will eventually vote against its passage, it is very evident that the repealists of various shades of opinion are largely in the majority, and that they will carry the day when the final vote is taken.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

There is a disposition on the part of the Implacables at Washington, while admitting the eminent fitness of Mr. WELSH for the position of Minister to England, to stigmatize the appointment as a breach of promise with the Pennsylvania delegation. A dispatch to one paper says: "The members from that State all say that they have no objection whatever to Mr. WELSH, and regard his appointment as an honor to their State; but that does not prevent a violation of faith by the President and Mr. EVARTS in refusing to appoint SIMON CAMERON." The declaration sufficiently illustrates the persistent and malicious motives with which these malcontent spoils-seekers pursue the President and seek to embarrass him. There is nothing in the action of the President that is not sincere and straightforward, and for the best interests of the country, from the very outset. The President was anxious to compliment the great and powerful State of Pennsylvania by giving the mission to England to some one of its citizens. He found the Republican party in that State split into two factions,—the CAMERON faction on the one hand, strong through its control of patronage, and the HARTRANFT faction on the other, made up of young men, and representing better and higher political elements than characterized the machine politicians of the CAMERON class. He found a bitter feud existing between them, and that he could not select from the one without giving serious offense to the other and plunging the whole party into confusion. It was at this stage that Secretary EVARTS substantially indicated to the Pennsylvania delegation that if it could harmonize its views sufficiently to agree upon a man satisfactory to both factions, he would be appointed. This is the plain interpretation of Secretary EVARTS' declaration. Now, there is a well-defined rule in morals, laid down by PALEY and every other moral philosopher of note, that a man's words are to be construed by what you know he meant, and that it is not moral or honest to put a false construction upon them by quibble or technicality; and yet this is exactly what these Implacables have done. Immediately upon this declaration, and with a full knowledge of the import of Secretary EVARTS' words, DON CAMERON, the leader of one faction, summoned the Pennsylvania delegation composed of men of both factions to his house, and, by the pressure of hospitality, the application of the majority rule, and the threatened withdrawal of patronage, sprung the name of SIMON CAMERON upon the delegation as the choice of Pennsylvania for the mission to England. It was a dishonest, under-handed plot, both in its inception and its purposes. The CAMERON members of the delegation knew that the President had no intention of appointing SIMON CAMERON so long as there was any one else in the State competent to fill the position, and they took a technical advantage of Secretary EVARTS' declaration, construing it to mean what it did not, to embarrass the President and to exasperate the HARTRANFT wing of the party.

The President did what any sincere and sagacious man would have done under the circumstances. He knew that he could not select a HARTRANFT man without DON CAMERON's looking upon it as a personal insult. He could not select a CAMERON man without offending the HARTRANFT faction. He knew still further that he could not select the ancient CAMERON without offending the whole country. He therefore looked about him and selected a gentleman who was not prominently identified with politics, and was entirely unobjectionable to both delegations. His search was not as difficult as it might at first seem. He found a gentleman against whom neither faction can offer a word of complaint, or show any valid objection why he should not go to England. He is a man of irreproachable purity of character, both in private and public life. Although for years an earnest Republican, he has never been an office-seeker, and has never been identified with machine politics. He has been a successful merchant, has amassed great wealth, and has found time to enrich himself with the still more desirable wealth of information and of culture. He has always been regarded and held up in Pennsylvania as a model citizen, and will represent the country at the Court of St. James with becoming dignity as a gentleman and with success as a diplomatic agent. In all these proceedings the President has acted for the highest and best interests of the Republican party, as well as for the welfare of the whole country. The wrath of the Implacables does not grow out of any violation of promise by the President, for he had made none. They are disgruntled because, in his honest, manly fashion, he has set his foot down upon a miserable trick and squelched it.

TO THE GREENBACKERS.

There is just one issue in the present local campaign, viz.: The reform of the County Government and the rescue of its administration from the hands of a corrupt Ring and from its extravagant and unscrupulous agents. It is beyond all reasonable doubt that the election will be carried either by the Republican Reform ticket or LIEB's Democratic ticket. Yet, in spite of this obvious condition of things, there are no less than five tickets in the field,—the two principals, two factions of the Workingmen, and, finally, the Greenbackers. These side movements have no earthly hope of success, and have been organized with the purpose of confusing the issue and jeopardizing the cause of reform. The various branches of the Workingmen's movements have swallowed the LIEB-LYNCH ticket in part or as a whole, and are run in the interest of the gang. The action of the Greenbackers in nominating DAVE HAMMOND looks very much as though the purpose is to use the Greenback influence in the county to assist in the election of LYNCH and the remainder of LIEB's ticket. HAMMOND is and always has been a Republican. He was a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer before the Republican Convention, and because he failed to get it he is a sore-head, and seeks to defeat Mr. MCCREA, who is the regular nominee. HAMMOND will not receive a single Democratic vote, so that all Republicans who vote for him because he is nominally the Greenback candidate might as well vote at once for LYNCH; in fact, that is what they will be doing, though in a covert and sneaking way.

No right-minded and intelligent citizen of Cook County who has a sympathy with the Greenback movement will allow this sympathy to be abused and himself betrayed by this sham. There is no opportunity in the present election to express an opinion for or against the Greenback movement. That is a national affair, and can only be influenced by national and Congressional votes. In the election next fall the Greenbackers will have the right to run independent candidates for Congress if their views find no representation among the regular party candidates. Their principles will then furnish an excuse for going outside the Republican and Democratic parties, and they may draw from both sides. But it will only do the Greenback movement an injury to poll a few hundred votes in this local election, which will be taken exclusively from the Republican candidates and for the benefit of LIEB's gang of tax-eaters. If the Greenback movement be prostituted to help HAMMOND work out a personal spite, and to assist in the continuance of misrule, extravagance, and frauds in the County Government, it will be subjected to suspicion in the future as a mere blackmailing agency, ready to cast its influence wherever it finds the greatest corrupt inducement.

The number of citizens in Cook County who are in favor of greenback inflation is probably considerable, but every one of these citizens is interested, to a greater or less extent, in having the affairs of Cook County administered honestly and economically. It is estimated that half a million dollars annually can be saved to the county by reforming the Board of Commissioners, by displacing LIEB, the County Clerk, and by electing a County Treasurer who shall make the same stubborn resistance to the misappropriation of county funds that Mr. HUCK has made. There is not a man of greenback sympathies in Cook County, whether a property-owner, in business, or a laborer, who is not oppressed by this extra burden of half a million dollars a year, thus squandered in the mismanagement of county affairs and the plundering of the County Treasury. There is not one of them who is not under a moral obligation to vote against this system of plunder. There is not one whose private interest does not suggest an active opposition to LIEB's gang. Yet the separate appearance of a Greenback ticket, with DAVE HAMMOND at the head of it, is nothing more nor less than an auxiliary movement in behalf of LIEB's tax-devourers and in the interest of the old County Ring. No Greenbacker of sense and honesty should permit himself to be deceived by the fraud.

WATCH THE $500,000 JOB.

As an additional incentive for the bummers and political parasites to combine in favor of "Boss" LIEB's ticket, the County Ring have caused an extra issue of half a million dollars in bonds to be voted on at next Tuesday's election. This is equivalent to a notice that there will be $500,000 over and above the yield of the constitutional tax-levy to gratify the greed of the ringsters and plunderers in case they can keep their hold upon the County Government. It was a shrewd device. It was believed that the money would be voted in any case, under the impression that many who would vote against the Ring would still vote for this issue as a county necessity. But it is not a public necessity. If all the Reform candidates for the County Board on the Republican ticket be elected, there will be an honest majority in that Board, business management will be inaugurated in the County Clerk's office, and as much money will be saved within the year as the people are now asked to vote in extra bonds. If the issue of new bonds be necessary before the Court-House can be completed, the issue can be postponed a year without stopping work, in case the Reform ticket be successful. But the Reform ticket may be beaten, after all. The LIEB gang are making the most desperate efforts to succeed. All that demagogism, chicanery, and LYNCH's money can accomplish will be done to defeat the Reform movement. If the Reform movement be defeated, then the $500,000 will be squandered and stolen. The county will be the loser to just that extent. The danger is too great to be risked. The county is nearly ruined as it is. There is so little confidence in the present management of affairs, and so much uncertainty as to a change for the better, that the county can only borrow money at a usurious rate of interest from month to month. Under these conditions, it will be foolhardy for the taxpayers to saddle themselves with a new mortgage for half a million dollars. An honest and economical Government can get along without it; if the Government is to continue extravagant and dishonest, it is better to starve it into a compliance with public demands. It will be enough to have the full tax-levy exhausted without voting an extra fund for plunder. Every business man and taxpayer should vote against this issue, no matter what ticket he may support.

AN INSULT TO SCANDINAVIANS.

The Democratic Executive Committee has again showed its cowardice and poltroonery. In order to catch Scandinavian votes, the Democratic Convention nominated OLAF RIECHEL, a Scandinavian, for Clerk of the Probate Court. It will be remembered that at the same Convention, after having promised to give the Workingmen the other offices if they would nominate LIEB and LYNCH, they deliberately sat down upon the Workingmen's candidates and placed the tools of LIEB and LYNCH in nomination. This deliberate perfidy so incensed the Workingmen that the Democrats became alarmed lest there should be a general bolt against their ticket. Taking counsel of their fears, they have now summarily kicked OLAF RIECHEL off the ticket and put THOMAS KAVANAUGH, the "Industrial" candidate, a very respectable Irishman, in his place upon a ticket already loaded down to the gunwales with Irishmen. This action is characteristic of the bummers who are running the Democratic campaign. In the first place, they deceive and insult the Workingmen in the County Convention by a dirty act of political perfidy. They then turn round and insult them again by making a concession to them which indicates they consider them more venal and corruptible than the Scandinavians; and lastly, they deliberately kick out the Scandinavians and spit in their faces with the declaration that they are of no consequence upon the Democratic ticket compared with Irishmen, and that they have no place upon their ticket for a Scandinavian so long as they can find an Irishman to fill it. The Scandinavians are not the men we take them to be if they do not resent this deliberate insult to one of their number, and this contemptuous slight put upon their whole nationality, and make their resentment felt at the election. If there were but one or two Irishmen on the Democratic ticket the case might be different, although even then it would be a gross breach of faith to reject a candidate fairly nominated, and against whom there is no charge made; but, when the ticket is composed almost exclusively of Irishmen, to kick out a Scandinavian to make room for another Irishman, however respectable he may be, is a species of poltroonery and insult of which only DAVE THORNTON's bummers could be guilty. That these bummers hold the Workingmen at a cheap rate is evident enough, but it is still more evident that they hold the Scandinavians as utterly beneath contempt. If there is a Scandinavian in this county who votes for the Democratic ticket after this outrageous insult put upon his nationality, it will only show that he is incapable of knowing when he is slapped in the face and kicked out into the street.

THE STATE-HOUSE JOB.

The Springfield papers having asserted that the tax had been inserted in the levy for 1877 to cover the half-million and more dollars asked for the State-House, and would therefore have to be paid whether the expenditure was voted down or approved, we pointed out that if the people voted down the appropriation the tax would then be illegal, and its collection would be prohibited by the Courts. Now the Springfield *Journal* answers this by saying:

> It is but a few days since the *Journal* published the following extract (Sec. 18, Art. IV.) from the Constitution of 1870:
>
> Each General Assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Government, until the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, etc.
>
> This section, it will be seen, absolutely requires the Legislature to provide for *all the appropriations* necessary for the *ordinary and* CONTINGENT expenses" of the State Government until after the adjournment of the next regular session. This made it the duty of the Thirtieth General Assembly to provide a revenue to meet the "ordinary and contingent expenses" for two years—to wit.: until 1879—which they did in the General Revenue law, approved May 25, 1877, imposing a tax of $2,000,000 for the "revenue fund" of the State upon the assessment of 1877, and $1,500,000 for the "revenue fund" upon the assessment of 1878. This tax to provide a State revenue includes as a part of the "contingent expenses" to be provided for—not specifically named, but included in the aggregate—the appropriation for the completion of the new State-House, "contingent" upon the vote of the people,—and, whether that vote is in its favor or not, it will be collected.

The Legislature has appropriated $531,000 to continue the work on the State-House, that appropriation to depend on its approval by the popular vote of the people. If the people vote it down, then the appropriation will fall with it, and, there being no money needed, no tax levied to cover that appropriation can be lawful, and no Court in the State will permit it to be collected. The Constitution in express terms prohibits the appropriation or expenditure of any more money on the State-House unless the same be authorized by the vote of the people; and if the people vote down such an appropriation, the trick of levying a tax for the money will fail, as it deserves to fail.

The State Government has blundered all through the business. The State-House Commissioners wasted nearly a million of dollars of the money authorized to be expended on the State-House. They suppressed the facts and deceived the Legislature until they had expended the last dollar. The only apology or excuse they could offer was their ignorance and unfitness for the offices they held. The most serious objection in the minds of the people to voting the money to make good the deficiency thus created is the fact that these same notorious Commissioners have, to the disgrace of the State, been retained in office, refuse to resign, and insist on handling whatever additional money may be voted. Had the Commissioners resigned or been dismissed, there would have been less objection to spending another million of dollars on the State-House. But there is a strong objection to voting another million of dollars to be expended by men who have been false to the trust reposed in them. The Sprinfield Ring has defiantly declared that the people must vote the money to be expended by these Commissioners, or the State-House shall remain unfinished, and, if the appropriation be rejected by the people, the Springfield Ring may thank their defiance to public opinion.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

On the first day of the session of Congress two bills were introduced having for their object the revision and modification of the tariff. One of these was by Mr. MORRISON, who introduced the same bill offered by him during the last Congress, but which that Congress refused to consider, being too busy in President-making to consider such legislation. The other bill is by Mr. WILLIS, of New York. Ever since the MORRISON bill was first proposed, the condition of the business of the country has so changed that the necessity for the modification of the tariff has increased. The MORRISON bill provided for specific duties in every case in place of *ad valorem*, and the abolition of double duties, so far as is practicable. It reduced the duty on cotton fabrics from 50 to about 30 per cent; on iron, steel, hardware, and metals to an average of 25 per cent; on steel rails from $28 to $15 per ton; on copper from five to two cents per pound; increased the duty on tobacco; reduced the duty on woolen goods from an average of 80 per cent to 40 per cent; and largely reduced the tax on raw wools needed by American manufacturers. A general reduction is made on a long list of miscellaneous articles, and makes many of them free, especially drugs, dyes, and chemicals. The bill also imposed a low tax on tea and coffee, which tax, however, the Committee struck out. The bill was in the interest of revenue, and especially in the removal of taxes which were oppressive upon manufacturers.

The bill now proposed by Mr. WILLIS has evidently been prepared with much care, and has been modernized to suit the great changes that have taken place in our trade within the last two years. It provides for an average reduction of 25 per cent on imported merchandise, except raw materials which enter into manufactures, on which articles the duty is either repealed or very much reduced. A duty is placed on tea and coffee. All articles not taxed in the bill are to be admitted free of duty. Specific duties are levied so far as practicable. The bill not only changes and makes reductions of duties, but it cuts out of the thirty or forty tariff laws a vast amount of special, cumbersome legislation which serves no purpose other than to lead to complications and vexatious litigation, and offers liberal opportunities for customs officers to levy blackmail. The whole system of customs fees is abolished, and officers are to be paid salaries. Various high-priced but useless offices are abolished. Mr. WILLIS claims that the bill, if passed, will save the Government $2,000,000 a year in the cost of collecting the revenue.

In these bills are contained the general and special remedies for the shameless frauds and abuses as well as the extortions and discriminations which our present tariff authorizes. Our tariff is framed to produce as little revenue as possible under the highest rates of taxation. It is framed to reduce consumption to the minimum, and consequently to reduce and limit production. It was designed nominally to encourage and promote American manufactures, but that idea has long since been abandoned. We are now, in many branches of manufactures, producing without reference to the tariff. The tariff imposes a duty of 71 per cent on common printed calico. That enormous tax was levied ostensibly to exclude British calico from competition; and now we are exporting cotton prints and cloths and selling them in Manchester in open competition with British goods. Protection, instead of protecting the American cotton manufacturer, was reducing him almost to bankruptcy, closing his mills and pauperizing his laborers; and the manufacturer, to save himself, had to abandon protection and proceed to make goods and sell them at the world's prices wherever he could find a purchaser. Certainly the 71 per cent tax protects no person. The tariff now amounts practically to a prohibition on exports of American manufactures. It taxes them on their raw materials. They no longer seek protection against foreign competition, but they do need relief from the taxes they are compelled to pay to the "protected" classes who produce the raw material of their trades. The chemists who make dyes, and not the manufacturers of Manchester, are they who now stand in the way of the calico printers and the woolen manufacturers of this country. When the difference of half a cent in the cost of producing cotton cloth can now control the markets of the world in cotton goods, the tariff which imposes that or a greater tax on the materials used by our manufacturers is the oppressor, rather than the protector, of American industry.

Despite the many years during which the principles of a protective tariff and its practical operations have been discussed, there is much confusion in the minds of thousands of fair-minded people on the subject. The effect of a duty is not measured merely by the actual sum paid at the Custom-House. Take for example the case of a quantity of merchandise which cost abroad $100, where the duty, including freights, exchange, insurance, and other matters, equals 60 per cent. These goods pass through on an average three hands—the importer, jobber, and retailer—before they reach the consumer. The profits of each of these are added not only to the original price of the goods, but also to the duty and other costs. The original cost of the goods being $100, they reach the consumer after the following process:

Original cost of goods	$100
Duty, etc	60
Three profits on original cost	45
Three profits on duty, etc	27
Total cost to the consumer	$232

It will be seen that the goods which cost originally $100 are eventually bought by consumers at an advance of 132 per cent. A reduction of the duty to 25 per cent would include a reduction of all the intermediate additions, and under a duty at that rate the cost to the consumer would be:

Original cost	$100.00
Duty	25.00
Three profits at 15 per cent each, or 45 per cent	56.25
Total cost to consumer	$181.25

Here would be a saving of $50.75 in the cost of the goods to the consumer; the reduction of duty being only $35, the remainder being saved on the additions incidental to the higher rate of duties. Every cent added to the duty is attended with a corresponding increase to the cost of the goods until they reach the consumer, and every cent taken from the duty is also attended by a like reduction in the cost of the article by its final purchaser. The man who has wheat worth $1 per bushel, and wants to purchase goods worth $100, on which there is a duty of 50 per cent, has, in the first place, to measure out 100 bushels to pay the first cost of the goods, and then fifty bushels to pay the duty, and then forty-five bushels to pay three profits on the first cost of the goods, and then twenty-seven and a half bushels to pay three profits on the duties; and his total is 222½ bushels, of which 77½ bushels are made necessary because of the duty. But that is in case he purchases imported goods. If he purchase domestic or protected goods, he has to pay the same amount, of which no part goes to the Treasury. That is the price of protecting home industry. A reduction of the rates of duty is not only a reduction of taxation to the amount the rate of duty is reduced, but it is also a large reduction in the final cost of the goods, because of the reduction of the sum on which profits are collected. It is now conceded that our manufacturers, if they are to live, must engage in producing goods for sale outside of the American market. To enable them to do this they must have raw material free, that they may produce cheaper. We must buy as well as sell. We must reduce the cost of revenue collection by simplifying the machinery, and, abandoning the forcible prohibition or limitation on production, let fair competition regulate and control the trade of the country. Protection has become an evil to the manufacturer, and it should be removed without delay.

The two Springfield papers, "both daily," the morning *Mars* and the evening *Venus*, have crossed each other's lines in their stories about the half-million-JAKE-BUNN-State-House appropriation; both have been twisting the truth in the most astonishing manner; but not harmonizing in their falsehoods, they have collided, and run their respective fists against each other's noses, respectively, in the following personal style: Ex-Gov. JOHN M. PALMER to the Hon. D. L. PHILLIPS, P. M.:

> That absurd old ass, D. L. PHILLIPS, having been detected in one of his shallow and characteristic tricks, falls back upon his habitual billingsgate and blackguardism. The trouble with our ancient friend is that, when he sets up a game, he makes it so very thin as to expose his larger part, and when the public laughs at him, as it does most of its leisure time, he shows the other half of his character, which is blackguardism. Shallow tricks and foul words make up all there is of the creature.

And this is the reply which the Right Hon. D. L. PHILLIPS hurls back in the teeth of his ex-Excellency, Gen. JOHN M. PALMER, editor of the evening *Venus*:

> The hireling (?) who plays the part of the conscious liar for the *Register* seeks to enhance the value of his services to his employers by playing the blackguard likewise. He is as beastly in the one *role* as in the other, and an object of contempt in both. Those who employ him have the same satisfaction as the objects of his vile billingsgate: he would direct his blackguardism against the former as readily as the latter, *for pay.*

Gentlemen, hold! If you keep on in this manner, what will become of JAKE BUNN's interests, which you are both retained to serve in the little half-million tax he is so anxious to have the people vote upon themselves? Stop and consider.

Those of the community who have gone crazy over the game of base-ball will sympathize with the hero of the subjoined story:

> How thousands of men and boys can take sufficient interest in base-ball to stand for hours, on a sultry afternoon, and watch the movements of the players, is one of the densest problems of human nature. Inquisitive souls who have strained their wits in the effort to comprehend this subject may receive with morbid satisfaction the tidings that base-ball has driven a prominent player crazy. On Thursday last SAMUEL LINDSEY, of Catskill, N. Y., was admitted into the Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie. He was catcher; a red-hot ball had been sent in by the pitcher, and the striker had tipped it just enough to throw it out of its course, and the man behind the bat was struck on the forehead. He was insensible for several days, but attempted after a fortnight's illness to return to his work. Subsequently he manifested symptoms of insanity, and it became necessary to keep him manacled and strapped.

The Democratic Central Committee, in order to please and conciliate one faction of the "Industrials," have bounced from their ticket their Scandinavian candidate, OLAF RIECHEL, to make room for TOM KAVANAUGH, an Irishman, who was defeated in the Democratic Convention. This treacherous and cowardly act has enraged the Scandinavians, and for every vote the Democrats will gain for "Boss" LIEB and TOM LYNCH by the change they will lose three. The Scandinavians can resent an insult as well as other races of men. The Democratic ticket was already loaded down with Irish candidates; the only Scandinavian on it was OLAF RIECHEL, but he was knocked off to make room for another Irishman. This is what wounds the feelings of the Northmen.

The Democratic ward-bummers were sneeringly saying yesterday in justification of bouncing OLAF RIECHEL, that it made no difference whether it offended the Scandinavians or not, as most of them were radical Republicans anyhow, who would not vote for either LIEB or LYNCH under any circumstances; therefore, said the Democratic bummers, we have not lost many votes by "kicking him off" the ticket. But that remains to be seen.

The race for Probate Clerk now lies between TOM KAVANAUGH (Democrat) and a worthy and deserving one-armed soldier, brave SETH F. HANCHETT. The only thing that can be said against the gallant fellow is that he had the misfortune of being born in the United States instead of in the "Gem of the Sea." But for this mistake of his early life he would surely be elected by a "large majority."

TOM LYNCH has employed one more Irishman at his whisky works—discharging a Scandinavian to make room for him. This makes three Irishmen now in his employ since THE TRIBUNE exposed his exclusion of his countrymen, "because they would not stand bossing around," as he said. But how long will he keep them after the election is over? that's the question.

From the present aspect of affairs in Ohio, it is not the best man that the Democrats are after for United States Senator. The question is, What village shall furnish him? EWING is making good play, but he and THURMAN both belong in Columbus, and the fight really lies between Cleveland and Cincinnati. We wait to C which town has the bigger bar'l.

The *Times* persists in calling the County Clerk "Lazy LIEB," which is rough on LIEB, who, as a matter of fact, is the most industrious man (with other people's money) in the county. A person who hires and bosses 160 ward-bummers at $4 to $6 per day to electioneer for him at public expense can hardly be called "lazy," whatever else he may be.

The Scandinavians swarm along both banks of the North Branch, from Lake street bridge to Fullerton avenue. The LYNCH-LIEB-ites will find out whether they have any votes when the returns come in from the Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards. The summary ejection of OLOF REICHEL will not be forgotten.

One of the managing men of MILES KEHOE's anti-ballot-box-stuffers (!) was asked yesterday how they managed to get OLAF RIECHEL, the Scandinavian candidate for Probate Clerk, off their ticket. He replied, "Be jabers, we tuk him by the nape of the neck and the slack o' the breeches and histed him out. That's the way it was done."

There is scarcely room for doubt that "the Executive Campaign Committee of the Democratic party of Cook County" has "reason to believe that frauds upon the ballot-box will be attempted at the approaching election." For this were its members appointed doctors.

Some of the tax-voting bummers and blowhards have issued circulars, paid for out of the County Treasury, blackguarding the editor of THE TRIBUNE. Why should not TOM LYNCH also hire a penny-a-liner to write one for him, and be in fashion with the others?

New York is dropping into "sacred concerts." One was given Sunday evening, in which M'lle MARIO sang a charming drinking song, "Gala-thee," and participated with AIMEE in a duo from "The Marriage of Figaro." M'lle DUPARC rendered with exquisite feeling a chansonette, "*Ne me chatouillez pas*" ("Don't tickle me"), and the rest of the programme was up to this standard. Verily the influence of CLEOPATRA is felt even through her needle.

The nice question now arises, Is an "Informer" an employe of the Government until removed? If he is, Mr. THOMAS LYNCH cannot properly, under the President's Civil-Service order, take any active part in politics until he has resigned his Government office.

There are now, it is stated, about 160 clerks on LIEB's pay-rolls, at $4 per day and upwards, scouring the city and county, electioneering for their "boss." The taxpayers foot the bills. In the language of the venerable SAM TILDEN, "Reform is necessary."

HICKEY ought to have sent for KEHOE's proposed "specials" and given the members of his force a good squint at them. It would have been valuable as a means of identification when the gentry were yanked up election-day for voting under a variety of names.

Even the sagacious honesty of Mr. MILES KEHOE ought to be satisfied. In refusing to appoint that stern-wheel statesman's adherents special policemen, Supt. HICKEY has afforded abundant evidence that the ballot-boxes will not be stuffed.

"It is a little difficult to tell exactly what the opinion of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is on the English mission entanglement," says the Philadelphia *Times*. The opinion of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is that the "tangle" is straightening out.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* (Democratic) says that "SPRINGER, of Illinois, is well named; for he springs up on all occasions, and has no weight." O BILL!

The Democrats have sat down on the Scandinavians; next Tuesday they will feel something like the sting of hornets in their seats of honor, which will make them stand up in a hurry.

DAVE HAMMOND says he is his own campaign committee, his own candidate, and his own constituency. He might have added that he represents about the only vote he will get.

In an impassioned address to the voters of Paris, a Catholic priest warned the people against "Communists, sans-culottes, drunkards, and other people of that sort."

It is something of a concession when MILES KEHOE's gang of special repeaters "waive all claim for compensation against the city" for their industry.

By insulting the Scandinavians to placate a faction of the Irish, the Democratic managers will find their policy is out of the frying-pan into the fire.

In voting for County Treasurer, the taxpayers will remember that there is a Reformer on one ticket and an Informer on the other.

The appointment of JOHN WELSH to the English mission is based upon his presumable strength with the Prince of Wales.

A notice was posted up on the door of the Democratic headquarters yesterday—"No Scandinavian Need Apply."

It begins to look as if LIEB and LYNCH were to be slaughtered in the "House of DAVID."

PERSONAL.

Miss Alice Blaine is rapidly recovering.

Mr. J. G. Whittier will be 70 years old in December.

Mr. W. W. Story's Boston friends are trying to get him to deliver a lecture on art in that city.

Lord Falmouth's winnings during the last season were $172,165, exclusive of the Ascot Vase.

Queen Pomore, of the Society Islands, died Sept. 17 of heart disease. Her oldest son has been proclaimed King.

The New York *World* says neither Mr. Joseph Cook nor the wisest sage in Boston knows what his lectures are all about.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks Gould and Scott will log-roll together in favor of the Union Pacific and the Texas Pacific.

The Atlanta *Constitution* has an absurd story that Jeff Davis once saved Andy Johnson from a mob at Bristol, Tenn., and that the latter was consequently tender of the former after the War.

A correspondent desires to know whether the Cleopatra needle is an obelisk or a caisson. It is an obelisk inclosed in a caisson for transportation by sea to Great Britain. The free use of the dictionary might make the asking of many questions like this unnecessary.

Walter Bagehot used to study human nature at Crabb Robinson's breakfasts. Robinson kept his guests waiting for hours, talking on all sorts of subjects meanwhile. Bagehot, having some experience of this habit, was accustomed to take his breakfast beforehand, and he could in this manner study and enjoy the impatience of the other guests at his leisure.

In a lecture on "War" John Ruskin declared that the existence of wars in the civilized States was wholly the fault of women. "I must tell you women this," said he, "if the usual course of war, instead of unroofing peasants' houses and ravaging peasants' fields, merely broke china upon your own drawing-room tables, no war in civilized countries would last a week."

A. H. Bicknell, of Malden, Mass., has been engaged for nearly two years in painting a large historical picture representing Abraham Lincoln at the consecration of the Gettysburg National Cemetery. The canvas is twenty feet by ten, and on it are grouped twenty full-length, life-sized portraits. It will probably be finished in the course of the winter, and will then be exhibited in Boston. Arrangements are now on foot for its reproduction in steel.

The Theatre Francais was recently the scene of a political demonstration against the Government. A piece was being performed representing a mother who, hearing of the death of her son, refuses to doubt the authenticity of the news because an official report of the Government was published. The lady to whom was apportioned the part suddenly exclaims, "Mais le Gouvernement peut bien se tromper?" "Parbleu," shouted a gentleman in the pit, and the audience madly cheered.

Kellogg and Spofford met for the first time, a few days ago, in the Committee-room of Privileges and Elections, where they had been summoned as contestants, and were introduced to each other. Kellogg opened the acquaintance by telling Spofford that, by a singular coincidence, he had that morning received a letter from his wife, who expressed the hope that Mr. Spofford would get the seat. Of course Spofford regretted the husband was not of the same mind as the wise woman who had uttered that proper wish.

BROOKLYN.

Hope for the Republicans.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Republicans have scored an unlooked-for triumph in Brooklyn, and there is consternation in the Democratic camp. The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, famous for its dead-lock of three months in the election of a President, has been Democratic by one majority. To-day, when the vote came for Commissioner of Election, one of the Democratic members made a square bolt, and the Republicans will have control of the ballot-boxes for the first time in many years. This gain is an important one, and deprives Boss McLaughlin of half his resources at once. The police of Brooklyn have been used as active agents by McLaughlin, and their services will be much missed by him. The new commission, elected by a happy defection, will give Brooklyn one chance for an honest election. The State Republican Committee regard all the signs as exceedingly hopeful of victory, and, if Kings County can be kept down, together with the splitting up of Tammany's vote here, the chances are equal to their hopes.

WASHINGTON.

The Resumption-Repeal Bill Reported in the House.

An Anti-Resumption Victory the Result of the First Skirmish.

The Majority of the Committee Not Agreed as to the Scope of the Bill.

Some Desirous of Saving the Free-Banking and Other Clauses.

The Silver Bill Likely to Be Reported from the Committee To-Day.

Potter Declines the Chairmanship of the Pacific Railroad Committee,

Which Gives the Texas Pacific Men a Much Stronger Hold.

Latest Phase of the Chicago Post-Office Entrance Controversy.

The Several Compromise Offers Made by the Chicago First Batch.

ANTI-RESUMPTION.

OPENING SKIRMISH IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The war upon the Resumption act began to-day. The anti-resumptionists have been the most active people at the Capital since Congress began. They have manifested great impatience in private conversation, and by the bills introduced on Monday. It has been expected that they would take advantage of the first opportunity to vote upon the question. The opportunity came to-day. For the first time this session there was a morning-hour in the House. Anticipating that the three Committees which preceded the Banking and Currency on the call—Elections, Ways and Means, and Appropriations—would have no business, the Banking and Currency Committee met in order to have ready, if possible, both its Silver bill and a bill to repeal the Resumption act. At this session of the Committee there was

A PROTRACTED DEBATE,

participated in by Eames and Chittenden, of the resumptionists, and Ewing, Phillips, and Fort, of the anti-resumptionists. An agreement was had upon the Resumption bill, and the Silver bill would probably have been reached but for the arrival of 12 o'clock. The resumptionists then made the point that the Committee had no right to sit beyond that hour. In the Committee, as stated, the vote stood 7 to 4. The seven acting together were Buckner, Ewing, Yeates, Hartzell, Bell, Fort, and Phillips, and the minority Hardenbergh, Hart, Eames, and Chittenden. Ewing, in committee, introduced his own bill repealing the third section of the Resumption act. Chittenden, Hardenbergh, and Eames

OPPOSED IT IN STRONG

speeches. The vote stood 6 to 5 in favor of reporting it to the House, Fort voting with the minority because he wanted to save the free-banking clause in the third section, and wanted a bill with the repeal of the date clause only. The repeal men were willing to allow the first section regarding fractional currency to stand, since it is already half redeemed, and a large part of the remainder is destroyed. The yeas were: Buckner of Missouri, Ewing of Ohio, Yeates of North Carolina, Hartzell of Illinois, Bell of Georgia, and Phillips of Kansas.

THE NEGATIVE VOTE

was Hart of New York, Eames of Rhode Island, Fort of Illinois, Chittenden of New York, and Hardenbergh of New Jersey. Hart stated in Committee that he would have voted for a bill to repeal with conditions, but that he could not vote for the unconditional repeal of the third section of the Resumption act without some provisions looking to ultimate resumption.

There were sixteen bills before the Committee for the remonetization of silver and twelve for the repeal of the Resumption act. When the Committee was called in the House, Ewing presented a bill to repeal the third section, when Fort presented his amendment to

SAVE CERTAIN PORTIONS

of the section which relate to free banking, and to provide for the provisions for the withdrawal and redistribution of national banking currency. The anti-resumptionists nearly lost every advantage they had by their innorance of parliamentary management. Conger, of Michigan, was quick to see their difficulty, and availed himself of it by moving to table Ewing's motion to reconsider. Ewing had expected, upon moving to reconsider, to be able to hold the floor, and at some future time to call up the motion, but to accomplish this he should not have moved to reconsider, but have given notice that he would hereafter make that motion. Having moved to reconsider, the motion to table that motion was manifestly in order, and on that motion to table

THE TEST VOTE WAS TAKEN.

The result shows 116 for tabling and 136 against. The result of the vote to-day does not, however, show the exact strength of the two parties in the House. The resumptionists maintain that 116 will be their minimum, and that some voted with the 136 who would vote against repeal on its merits, but desired debate. It is also claimed that ten members who oppose the repeal of the Resumpf tion act

WERE ABSENT.

It is evident, however, that there is a majority in the House for the unconditioned repeal of the date of resumption, but this majority is much less than the friends of the repeal had supposed. They had evidently expected there were two-thirds. The maximum majority will probably not exceed twenty. For the Silver bill, however, there undoubtedly is two-thirds. The contest will be resumed to-morrow.

THE VOTE.

An analysis of the vote of the 116 yeas which comprised the unconditional resumptionists, shows that 95 were Republicans and 21 Democrats. Of the 138 nays, which may or may not include all the anti-resumptionists of the House, there were 31 Republicans and 107 Democrats. An analysis of the vote on the Resumption bill according to States gives the following result: The entire New England delegation, irrespective of party, vote with the resumptionists except Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Phelps (Dem.), of Connecticut. In New York the majority of the anti-resumption vote came from the Democrats. In Pennsylvania the contrary was true. All the Maryland delegation voted with the anti-resumptionists, although it is known that upon the merits of the bill these would vote otherwise. In Virginia, Jorgensen, the only Republican, was

THE ONLY MEMBER

of the delegation to vote with the resumptionists. The North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi delegations were solid anti-resumptionists, as were Kentucky and Indiana. In Illinois, if the vote to-day is to be taken as a strict test of resumption or anti-resumption, they must be classed as follows: For resumption, Aldrich, Brentano, Lathrop, Burchard, Henderson, Boyd, Republicans, and Morrison, Democrat. Anti-resumption, Harrison, Fort, Marsh, Knapp, Springer, Tipton, Eden, Hartzell, and Townshend,—three Republicans and six Democrats. But these gentlemen undoubtedly will prefer that their record upon this question should be adjudged from the final vote after a discussion of the merits. It is manifestly unjust to consider this vote in all particulars a test vote on the subject matter, as many are inclined to-night to do.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION

has arisen this evening in regard to the effect of Gen. Ewing's bill repealing the third section of the Resumption act upon the laws that were repealed by that section. These were those limiting the balance of National Bank notes to $354,000,000, and providing for the distribution of National Bank currency among the States in proportion to their population and wealth. Sec. 12 of the Revised Statutes declares that whenever an act is repealed which repealed a former act, such former act shall not thereby be revived, unless it shall be expressly so provided. At first glance it would seem as though the passage of the Banking and Currency Committee's bill would leave banking free, as it is now, with no limit to the issue of bank currency, and no retirement of greenbacks. This will be a question for the lawyers to settle.

THE OFFICES.

WELSH'S NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—Pennsylvania Republicans are not united in their comments upon the nomination of John Welsh as Minister to England. Judge Kelley says that it is an eminently respectable appointment, and would have given satisfaction but for the game of cross-purposes which seems to have been played. Kelley, however, thinks Welsh is too old, if McMichael was. Russell Errett, of Pittsburg, says the appointment will please nobody; that Welsh is at the best only a negative Republican. Philadelphia members generally are pleased with Welsh, and consider his appointment a compliment to their State. They speak of him highly in connection with the Centennial Finance Board. Senator Don Cameron is keeping his own counsel, and expresses his opinions only to intimate friends. He admits that Welsh is a good man. Senator Wallace approves of Welsh and appointment, and will vote for his confirmation.

CONKLING'S COMMITTEE.

Senator Conkling has not yet called a meeting of the Commerce Committee, to which the New York Custom-House nominations were referred. The regular day for the meeting is to-morrow. It is intimated that the Committee will not be called until after the New York elections next week, and that the action of Conkling's friends on the Committee will, to some extent, be controlled by the result of the election. Whatever the result may be, the best friends of the President in the Senate say that the courtesy of the Senate will not be permitted to be used to defeat good nominations.

CONFIRMED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

POSTMASTERS.

Pennsylvania—Joseph H. Cogswell, Titusville; F. Bishop, Oil City.

Illinois—Thomas M. King, at Paxton; Franklin A. Munson, at Sandwich; Hector S. Humphrey, at Vandalia; John B. Ralph, at Rock Falls; James B. VanBuren, at South Evanston; J. N. Wilson, at Virginia; George B. Vastine, at Wheaton; John R. Manville, at Rantoul; Mrs. Jane Eastman, at Plano; Edwin W. Phelps, at Oak Park; Sylvester Hunt, at Odell; Samuel L. Beidler, at Mt. Pulaski; Goodrich Q. Dow, at Hyde Park; Elias Schenbarger, at Kirkwood; J. M. Schermerhorn, at Lena; Thomas Moore, at Metropolitan City; Orrin H. Benson, at Maywood; George S. Eggleston, at Gibson City; William H. Mann, at Gilman; P. S. Perly, at Henry; Salen Kendall, at Geneseo; Luke E. Hemenway, at Moline; Mrs. Eliza Schultz, at Salem; Warren Huntingdon, at Galena; William Campbell, at Litchfield; John L. C. Richards, at Jerseyville; John S. Wilcox, at Elgin; Josephus B. Venard, at Macomb; Daniel W. Gross, at Naperville; William C. Steward, at Marengo; A. D. Cadwallader, at Lincoln; R. J. Tompkins, at Mount Carroll; Cyrus Hall, at Shelbyville.

Indiana—Albert J. Calkins, at Princeton; William J. Huff, at Monticello; Winfield T. Bowers, at Liberty; Joseph Rainer, at Auburn; William N. Denny, at Vincennes; Uriah C. Follate, at Michigan City; William M. Winkier, at Columbus; G. C. Merrifield, at Mishawaka; Albion Horrall, at Washington; Charles G. Powell, at LaPorte; William M. Connor, at Franklin; Frederick W. Keil, at Fort Wayne.

Michigan—Robert J. Kelley, at Alpena; Daniel M. Gardner, at Stanton; Charles D. Fisher, at Portsmouth; L. P. Alexander, at Buchanan; C. L. Sherwood, at Dowagiac; P. R. L. Pierce, at Grand Rapids; A. H. Heath, at Ionia; J. H. Fee, at Adrian; H. M. Hamilton, at Eaton Rapids; L. S. Smith, at Grand Haven; J. M. Crossman, at Williamston.

Minnesota—William C. Young, at Waseca; Benjamin F. Farmer, at Spring Valley; M. Prindle, at Kasson; George W. Graham, at Rushford; Daniel Sinclair, at Winona; Samuel Swenningson, at Adams; C. T. Ewing, at Thayer; Frank A. Root, at North Topeka; Cyrus J. Fry, at Great Bend; A. C. Frederick, at Newton.

Nebraska—Samuel Alexander, at Hastings; Henry C. Merrick, at Crete.

Kentucky—Mrs. V. C. Thompson, at Louisville; Mrs. Mary L. Ross, at Newport; B. H. Crapster, Shelbyville; James S. Linney, at Danville; Adolph B. Hilpp, at Lebanon; J. R. Warren, at Stanford; J. M. Stockton, at Maysville.

Tennessee—R. A. Thompson, at Memphis; William P. Jones, at Nashville.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Louis Dugal, Denver, Col.; A. S. Stewart, Sheridan, Dak.; Benjamin J. Hanna, Hays City, Kan.; W. G. Town, Evanston, Wy.; Henry C. Olney, Lake City, Col.; M. W. Gibbs, Little Rock, Ark.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Willian Anyan, Grand Island, Neb.; Edwin S. Crocker, Evanston, Wyo.; John Toffe, North Platte, Neb.; G. N. Bard, Lincoln, Neb.; John T. McKenna, Sheridan, Dak.; Carlon B. Hickman, Lake City, Col.

MISCELLANEOUS.

George W. Frost, Agent for the Indians at the Crow Agency, Mont.; Wellington Bird, Agent for the Indians at the Milk River Agency, Mont.; Benj. L. Lang, Ohio, Secretary to the President to sign land patents.

THE COMMITTEES.

DEBATING THE SILVER BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—After voting to report the repeal bill to the House, the Banking and Currency Committee, by a vote of 7 to 4, took up the Silver bill, and were about to vote, when Eames, bullionist, made the point that it was 12 o'clock, and that the Committee had no right to sit during the session of the House. This necessitated an adjournment. Had the vote been taken, a Silver bill would have been adopted providing for the restoration of the silver dollar, and to make it unlimited legal tender for all debts, public and private. The question of accepting silver for duties remained undetermined. A question was raised in regard to the full jurisdiction claimed over the subject by the Ways and Means Committee, but members of the Banking and Currency Committee claimed that, while the Ways and Means Committee have an undoubted right to fix the rates of duties, the question of

WHAT MONEY THEY SHALL BE PAID IN

belongs to the Banking and Currency Committee, and so they will decide when they next consider the silver question. A member of the majority of the Committee express the opinion that the legal-tender quality of silver will be extended in their bill to duties. The Committee is to hold another meeting to-morrow, and the bill will then be agreed to.

The Silver bill that will be reported is that introduced by Gen. Ewing on Monday:

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be coined, at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains of standard silver, as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act, which coin shall be a legal-tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract, and that no change shall be made for converting silver bullion into such coin except for assay.

THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE

to-day, without a dissenting voice, agreed to report a bill to pay the deficiency in the pay of the navy, as requested by Secretary Thompson. This was decided by the Committee to be an act of justice, for, whatever disposition may have been made by the late Secretary of the Navy of the money appropriated for the pay of the officers and men, these officers and men themselves were in nowise responsible for the deficiency, and the new Naval Committee, with great justice, has acted in accordance with that decision. The appropriation of this deficiency, however, will not prevent a further examination into ex-Secretary Robeson's methods. On the contrary, members of the Naval Committee say they intend if possible to find out how it was that the officers and men were robbed of their pay. They say it cannot properly be explained by any theory of bookkeeping. Willis will immediately commence an investigation.

THE MILITARY SUB-COMMITTEE

on the Army bill, consisting of Atkins, Foster, and Blount, is actively at work. The two Democratic members of the Sub-Committee, Atkins and Blount, do not fairly represent the Democratic sentiment of the whole Committee. They are not disposed to be generous towards the army. Heister Clymer, of the Committee, for instance, has in private expressed himself very warmly as

A FRIEND OF THE ARMY

on account of the efficient service it rendered in rescuing the State of Pennsylvania from a mob last summer, and it is quite possible that the somewhat narrow-minded Democrats of the Committee who are attempting to shape the entire army legislation will be held in check. It appears that every railroad except the Pennsylvania Central has presented bills to the Government for moving troops last July to protect these very roads from destruction at the hands of the mob.

POTTER DECLINES TO SERVE.

Clarkson Potter has resigned the Chairmanship of the Pacific Railroads Committee. The reason he gives in the letter he writes to Speaker Randall is that he is associated with Tom Scott in many important railroad enterprises, and, as the chief work of the Committee will be to consider Scott's schemes this winter, he thinks it would be indelicate for him to act as Chairman. It is understood that Throckmorton, of Texas, who now stands second on the Committee, will be made Chairman, and that the Committee will be stronger for the Texas Pacific than it was before.

MAIL CONTRACTORS' CLAIMS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads held its first meeting to-day, and had under consideration the bill recently introduced by Representative Reagan amendatory of the law of last winter for the payment of Southern mail contractors for transporting the United States mails previous to the War of the Rebellion. The Committee will report favorably a bill which remedies certain defects in the act referred to, and thereby provides for an immediate settlement in the payment of said claims.

OUR POST-OFFICE.

THE ENTRANCE CONTROVERSY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The Dearborn-street delegation, which consists only of H. H. Honore and Robert Lincoln, did not have the conference with Acting-Secretary McCormick to-day which they had expected. The reason given is, that the two Illinois Senators desire to be present at this conference, but were not able to-day. The Dearborn-street people express surprise that the Senators, neither of whom are residents of Chicago, should take such a lively interest in the location of a post-office front, which it is claimed is entirely a local matter, but the fact is, both Senators Davis and Oglesby

HAVE EARNESTLY INTERESTED THEMSELVES

on behalf of the change from Dearborn to Clark street. Honore, however, called upon Acting-Secretary McCormick, and had a brief consultation with him. The purport of it was, that the change of front greatly interferes with the vested proprietary rights of the property-holders in that locality, and is a gross injustice to them. The other arguments used were those familiar to the Chicago public. Honore next had a conference with Supervising-Architect Hill, and will have another talk with him to-morrow. The same arguments were used in substance, but Honore went farther, and desired the Supervising Architect to write a letter or make some statement to Secretary Sherman to the effect that the change of front from Dearborn to Clark street

WOULD BE AN INJUSTICE

to the owners of property. Hill seemed indisposed to make any such statement or write any such letter. He stated that all his office was required to consider was which front would benefit the greatest number of people in Chicago, and, as the result of personal examination, he was convinced that the Clark street front would.

It has been suggested that the front on both sides might be made exactly alike, and that the people representing the different interests could

CALL EITHER SIDE THE FRONT,

according to their pleasure, but the architect says that this is impracticable, as one side or the other must be made for the entry of mail-wagons, and for the deposit of mails, and of course will have to be constructed in a somewhat different manner.

Carter Harrison has received dispatches stating that he is being assailed by some of the Dearborn-street property-holders on the charge that he himself was interested in property on Clark street. Harrison is indignant at these accusations, and says that his Clark-street property is so far distant that

IT COULD NOT BE BENEFITED

in the remotest degree by the change.

The Congressmen generally do not seem disposed to be as active in the matter of the change of location as the Senators. Not one of the Republicans from Chicago were present at the appointed time for the hearing to-day. Brentano and Harrison, in their statements to the Secretary, have been quite positive that the people of Chicago favor the change. Mr. Aldrich is not disposed to take any active part in this controversy, which, from present indications, is likely to be protracted, and may be bitter.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE WHISKY SUITS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The exact proposition submitted by the Chicago whisky men of the first batch in their new compromise is this: Dickinson, Abel & Burroughs, $1,500; Roelle, Junker & Co., $1,500; Simon Powell and Joseph Haas, $1,500; George Miller, $500; B. M. Ford, $250. Kissinger, of Milwaukee, also made a separate additional compromise proposition to secure the release of a claim of $40,000 which the Government had against him on account of his partnership in the firm of Roelle, Junker & Co. Kissinger has a suit now pending against the Government to recover this amount on the ground that it could not in the first instance have been legally collected.

HOUSE VENTILATION.

The air of the House has been considerably improved by the changes made during the summer, but the ventilation is still far from perfect, and Gen. Butler succeeded in having a select committee appointed to inquire into the whole subject. The Committee was instructed to look into Butler's pet theory of tearing down the south galleries and extending the chamber to the southern wall, so that air and light can come in without the intervention of stained glass and force-pumps.

THE FIRST STEP

taken by the House with regard to the Paris Exposition was the reference of the portions of the President's message relating to it to the Foreign Affairs Committee. It has been decided not to create a special committee for that purpose, and, as the Foreign Affairs Committee has little to do, it will not be specially burdened by the imposition of the duty.

COLOR IGNORED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—Burnside's bill removing all restrictions now existing in regard to the enlistment of colored citizens in any arm of the United States army provides that hereafter the word "color" shall not be used to designate any soldier of the United States army; that the colored citizen shall be entitled to all privileges and rights of any citizen to enlist in any arm of the United States army, and no distinction shall hereafter be made in the assignment of a soldier on account of color or previous descent; that all arms of the service—engineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry, Signal Corps—irrespective of color, shall be open to him. It further authorizes the President to fill the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry with enlisted men, without reference or distinction of color; that he shall use his discretion in keeping these regiments above the minimum strength required by law, assigning men from general recruiting and general mounted service as they are required by regiments, without regard to color. It further provides that nothing in the act shall be so construed that the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry are not a part of the United States army.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

During the month of October four calls for the redemption of 5-20 bonds matured, amounting to $40,000,000. The amount redeemed and paid for by gold checks was $33,000,000. This included scattering bonds of other calls that had not previously come in. This amount, together with the coin deposited in the Syndicate, will enable the Secretary to place $45,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds in the public debt statement issued to-morrow. It is expected that the debt statement will show a reduction of about $3,000,000.

THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month ending this day, compared with the same month last year: National Bank notes fit for circulation, assorted and returned to banks, $13,024,700; National Bank notes unfit for circulation, assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, $3,493,100; notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited with the Treasury $1,005,100. Total, October, '77, $17,522,900; total, October, '76, $14,458,800; increase, $3,064,100.

THE LETTER-CARRIERS.

The letter-carriers appointed a committee to confer with the Post-Office Committees of the Senate and the House, and urge yearly salaries in all cities be placed at $1,200 for the highest grade, and $800 for the lowest.

THE RECORD.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—Mr. Gordon presented a petition praying Congress to take action in regard to the Freedmen's Savings & Trust Company, so as to restore to them their deposits. Referred.

Mr. Wadleigh introduced a bill for the relief of the Louisville Transfer Company. Referred.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to provide for the examination of claimants for pension, and for the appointment of examining surgeons. The bill authorizes a division of the States and Territories into twenty districts, and for sub-districts, each district to have an examining surgeon, and each sub-district an assistant surgeon, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, from ex-army and navy surgeons, whose salaries shall be respectively $3,000 and $2,000 each and traveling expenses.

The following additional bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Burnside—To remove all restrictions regarding the enlistment of colored citizens in the army.

By Mr. Ingalls—To provide a building for the Post-Office, courts, and other public offices at Topeka, Kan.

The Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.

The reading of the Journal was not concluded until 2:35, when the papers in a large number of election cases were presented by the Speaker and referred.

Mr. Butler offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of twenty-seven to inquire into the manner of ventilating the hall of the House, the competency of the machinery, air passages, and direct engines and engineers for that purpose; also into the practicability of changing the location of the hall so as to bring into it air and light without pumping the one or straining the other through stained glass; also to examine and report what changes can be made in the configuration and extent of the hall to secure such acoustic properties as will enable members to hear proceedings, so as to be able to transact public business intelligently.

The resolution was adopted.

The Speaker proceeded to call the Committees for reports.

Mr. Wood, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported resolutions referring to the Committee on Appropriations such parts of the President's message as relate to appropriations for the army and navy and courts, and for the repairs of the Patent Office, and referring to the Committee on Foreign Affairs those portions of the message relating to the Paris Exhibition and to the proposed Prison Congress at Stockholm. Adopted.

Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported the following bill: That the third section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved Jan. 14, 1875, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Mr. Fort presented the views of the minority of the Committee in the shape of an amendment to the bill as follows:

A BILL to repeal all that part of the act, approved Jan. 14, 1875, known as the Resumption act, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds and redeem and cancel the greenback currency

Be it enacted, etc., That all that portion of the act which reads as follows (quoting as above from the third section), be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Mr. Ewing—I move that the bill be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Garfield—And also the bill of the gentleman from Illinois (Fort) as a pending amendment.

The Speaker—It can be printed as an amendment proposed to be offered.

Mr. Kelley—Is it in order now to offer a substitute?

The Speaker—Not without unanimous consent.

Mr. Fort—I understood that I had the consent of the Committee to make the minority report, and move it as an amendment to the original bill. If I have that privilege I desire to exercise it.

The Speaker—The control of the subject is in the hands of the gentleman from Ohio. The Chair has given every facility to the gentleman from Illinois which he was capable of giving him, by fixing the status of his bill as a proposed amendment. The Chair has not the power to take from the gentleman from Ohio (Ewing) the right to demand the previous question.

Mr. Burchard—How will it be if the proposition to recommit be voted down?

The Speaker—Then the bill will be before the House.

The motion to recommit was agreed to without a division, and then Mr. Ewing moved to reconsider that vote, his object being thus to retain control of the bill and be able to call it up at any time.

Mr. Conger moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The Speaker—The vote on that motion will be a practical test of the sense of the House.

Mr. Springer—The gentleman from Ohio has entered a motion to reconsider. Has he not the right to call up that motion at any time?

The Speaker—Where a motion to reconsider is entered in the morning hour, it has been the practice of the House to allow the reconsideration to be called up in the morning hour. The Chair thinks, however, that the more equitable mode would be, where a bill is reported in the morning hour, and motion to reconsider is made, to allow that motion to be called up in the House after the expiration of the morning hour, otherwise the morning hour might be occupied that way each day to the exclusion of its regular business. The gentleman from Illinois (Springer) is aware that the practice heretofore has been to allow motions to reconsider to be entered during the morning hour, and to be considered when called up in the morning hour, although, as the Chair again states, that course is not in the interest of facilitating business.

Mr. Ewing—I merely entered the motion to reconsider under the impression that it was the privilege of a member of the Committee who entered the motion to reconsider to call it up at his discretion.

The Speaker—That has been the uniform practice of the House, but the Chair recognizes the fact that any member of the House can make a motion to lay it on the table.

Mr. Ewing—I was under the impression that no other member could move to lay it on the table.

The Speaker—The Chair thinks that is a mistake, but the gentleman does not suffer unless the majority of the House is against his bill; for, when his Committee is next called, he can again report his bill, and force action upon it.

Mr. Ewing—If the motion to lay on the table is in order, I am quite willing to test the sense of the House on the question now.

The vote was thereupon taken by yeas and nays on Mr. Conger's motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote recommitting the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and the motion was rejected—yeas, 116; nays, 138, as follows:

YEAS.

Aiken, Bacon, Bagley, Baker (N.Y.), Ballou, Banks, Bisbee, Blair, Boyd, Brentano, Brewer, Briggs, Bundy, Burchard, Burdick, Cain, Campbell, Caswell, Chittenden, Claflin, Clark (N.C.), Cole, Conger, Covert, Cox (Ohio), Crapo, Cutler, Danford, Darrall, Davis (Cal.), Deering, Denison, Dunnell, Dwight, Eames, Eickhoff, Ellsworth, Field, Foster,

Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Gibson, Hale, Hardenbergh, Harris (Mass.), Hart, Hayes, Hazleton, Hendee, Henderson, Hewitt (N.Y.), Hiscock, Hubbell, Humphrey, Hungerford, Iltner, Jones (N.H.), Jones (Ohio), Jorgensen, Joyce, Keifer, Keightley, Landers, Latham, Lathrop, Lindsey, Luttrell, Mayham, McCook, McGowan, McKinley, Mitchell, Monroe, Morrison, Morse, Muller, Norcross,

O'Neill, Overton, Pacheco, Page, Patterson, Peddie, Pollard, Potter, Pound, Powers, Price, Rainey, Reed, Rice (Mass.), Robinson (Mass.), Sampson, Schleicher, Sinnickson, Smith (Pa.), Stewart, Stone (Mich.), Stone (Ia.), Strait, Thornburgh, Townsend (Ohio), Townsend (N.Y.), Wait, Ward, Warner, Watson, Welch, Willets, Williams (Wis.), Williams (Del.), Williams (Ore.), Willis (N.Y.), Wood, Wren—116.

NAYS.

Atkins, Baker (Ind.), Banning, Bayne, Bell, Bicknell, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boone, Bouck, Bridges, Bragden, Browne, Buckner, Butler, Cabell, Caldwell (Ky.), Caldwell (Tenn.), Calkins, Candler, Cannon, Carlisle, Chalmers, Clark (Mo.), Clymer, Cobb, Cook, Cox (N.Y.), Cravens, Crittenden, Culberson, Cummings, Davidson, Davis (N.C.), Dibrell, Dickey, Durham, Eden, Elam, Ellis, Erret, Evans (Ind.), Evans (S.C.), Ewing, Felton,

Finley, Forney, Fort, Franklin, Fuller, Gardner, Garth, Giddings, Glover, Goode, Gunter, Hamilton, Hanna, Harmer, Harris (Ga.), Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Hendee, Henry, Hewitt (Ala.), Herbert, Hooker, House, Hunter, Hunton, Jones (Ala.), Kelley, Kenna, Killinger, Kimmell, Knapp, Knott, Lynde, Mackey, Maish, Manning, Marsh, Martin, McKenzie, McMahon, Mills, Morgan, Muldrow, Neal,

Oliver, Phelps, Phillips, Pridemore, Randolph, Rea, Reagan, Rice, Riddle, Robbins, Roberts, Robertson, Robinson (Ind.), Ryan, Sapp, Sayler, Scales, Sexton, Shallenberger, Shelley, Singleton, Slemons, Smith (Ga.), Springer, Steele, Stenger, Thompson, Throckmorton, Tipton, Townshend (Ill.), Turner, Turney, Vance, Van Vorhes, Waddell, Walker, Walsh, White (Pa.), White (Md.), Whitthorne, Williams (Ala.), Willis (Ky.), Wilson, Wright, Yeates, Young—138.

The result of the vote is to leave the control of the bill in the hands of the Banking and Currency Committee, or of Mr. Ewing, who reported it, and who can at any time call up his motion to reconsider, and thus have action on the bill. It will be in his power to cut off all amendments, even that proposed by Mr. Fort, by moving the previous question.

Adjourned.

YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 31.—One death at Fernandina to-day, that of Capt. W. W. Wells, United States officer in charge of Fort Clinch.

FOREIGN.

The Turks Surprised While Evacuating Hassan-Kaleh,

And Two Battalions Were Gobbled by the Russians.

The Army of the Dobrudscha Moving Toward Silistria.

Negotiations for the Surrender of Kars Abruptly Broken Off,

And the Bombardment of the City Vigorously Recommenced.

The Montenegrins Preparing to Bombard the City of Podgaritza.

The Duc d'Aumale Protests that He Is Not a Candidate for the Presidency.

WAR NEWS.

SURPRISED.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A correspondent, who was an eye-witness, telegraphs from Erzeroum: "As the Turks were evacuating Hassan-Kaleh on Tuesday night, the Russians surprised the rear guard, taking two battalions prisoners. The Russian loss was insignificant. The enemy's approach was utterly unexpected."

The Turks now occupy a formidable position at Deve Boyum, the last defensive position east of Erzeroum.

CHEVKET PASHA CAPTURED.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—It is reported in Constantinople that Orchanie had been captured with Chevket Pasha and several thousand troops.

KARS.

A St. Petersburg special from Kuruk-Dara dated yesterday says that negotiations with the Kars garrison had been broken off, and the bombardment recommenced.

UNDER RUSSIA.

The District of Kagysman has been placed under Russian administration.

JOINED FORCES.

Gens. Hyman and Tergukassof have effected a junction near Hassan-Kaleh.

SERVIA.

A Servian communication to the Porte says: "Servia's military measures are solely to protect her frontier, and Servia hopes for the maintenance of good relations with Turkey."

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Oct. 31.—In consequence of a violation by the Circassians of the Timok frontier of Servia, a Servian brigade has left Gradista for Saitchar.

PODGARITZA.

RAGUSA, Oct. 31.—The Montenegrins have occupied the heights commanding Podgaritza, and bombardment is considered imminent. The Turks are hastening to the defense of that place.

TURKISH REPORTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—It is officially announced that the brigade which was intrenched at Telische has been dispersed by the Russians. Chevket Pasha is fortifying the neighborhood of Orchanie.

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs a confirmation of the reports that the Russian army of the Dobrudscha is marching to Kuzghun, near Silistria.

FRANCE.

GREVY.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—M. Grevy, since his return here on Tuesday, has refused, despite all persuasions, to put himself forward as a candidate for the Presidency. This does not mean that he would refuse the Presidency if MacMahon should resign, but he considers that his accession after the expiration of the Marshal's legal term would be more advantageous to Republicans than the premature ousting of the Marshal.

INSANE.

M. Guyot Montpayroux, editor of the *Courier de France*, has become insane in consequence of the political excitement.

D'AUMALE.

The Duke d'Aumale has written President MacMahon protesting against the report that he is a candidate for the Presidency.

POLITICAL CRISIS.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The *Republique Francaise* says: "The crisis must be terminated, or we shall be drawn into that most terrible of catastrophes—civil war."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—In the battle between the King of Abyssinia and Meuelk, the latter lost 23,000 in killed and wounded.

COTTON-MILL BURNED.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Beard's cotton-mill at Oldham is burned. The mill contained 40,000 spindles.

RAILROADS.

DIVIDING WEST-BOUND BUSINESS.

Never before has the Grand Pacific Hotel been so crowded with railroad officials as it was yesterday. There is hardly a railroad in the country which has not one or more representatives in the city. Their presence is due, as already stated, to a number of railroad meetings to be held here during the week. The most important of these meetings, that which is to decide upon the proper division of the West-bound freight business arising from the New York pool lines among their various Western connections, was again postponed until 10 o'clock this morning, when it is expected that every road interested will have a representative present. This matter of apportioning the West-bound traffic among the various Western lines is a problem which will have to be solved very soon if the New York pool is to continue in existence much longer. A number of meetings have already been held, and all kinds of experiments tried, but so far no plan has been devised which would prove satisfactory to all the roads, and it is feared that the meeting to-day will again be barren of any decisive result. The more the matter is discussed the more unsurmountable do the difficulties appear, and the more stubbornly do some of the Western roads, especially the Southwestern lines, resist an arrangement of this kind. The latter lines, as is well known, have been able to divert much business from this city and other large railroad centres by a systematic cutting of the rates and the granting of rebates and drawbacks to the more prominent shippers along their respective roads. The roads leading east from Peoria, which have been most conspicuous in those practices, were represented in full force at the Grand Pacific yesterday, and nothing was left undone on their part to convince the railroad managers that the proposed arrangement would be disastrous to their interests. They had brought along several of the prominent merchants of Peoria who had thus far enjoyed special advantages to assist in creating an opposition to the new scheme.

In the evening the General Managers of the more prominent roads held a private consultation at one of the parlors of the Grand Pacific, and discussed the matter in all its bearings, but, as far as can be learned, no understanding was arrived at. The most favorite plan is the one agreed upon by the Committee of General Freight Agents appointed at a previous meeting. This plan, as already stated, is to declare Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburg, Columbus, and Cincinnati the respective termini of the New York pool lines. At those points the West-bound business is to be divided proportionally among the various connections. At Chicago, St. Louis, and other principal Western points the business is again to be subdivided among the Western connections. Now, the principal thing to be determined upon at the meeting to-day is how to divide the business. The further west it goes the more numerous the lines which wish to share in it become. Some roads are large and others small, and they claim a share of the business proportionate to the length of their respective roads. Then there are roads which have their termini at neither of the above centres, and they also wish to have their share of the business. It can be seen from this that the plan is not half as easy as it looks on paper, and that it will take considerable figuring to fix upon a proper division for all the roads. But even if this problem should be solved, which is hardly probable, the roads will have to contend against the almost unanimous opposition of the merchants and shippers, who do not relish the idea of being compelled to ship their their goods over roads not of their own selection. The arrangement would be satisfactory only to the New York pool lines, who would have full control of all the West-bound business, and could dictate rates and rules at their own discretion just as if there were no other lines in existence, but the smaller roads would certainly suffer under it, as it was competition that kept many of them alive, and the public at large would be no better off though there were but one single line leading from New York to the West.

The regular fast-freight line meeting for the adjustment of the accounts between the fast, freight lines and the roads was held yesterday. All the business was of a routine character, and of no interest to the outside public.

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 31.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad have resolved that, notwithstanding the fact that the Company is moving a large traffic at good rates, it is inexpedient to declare a dividend at this time.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 31.—His creditors to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy against James W. Nudson, a merchant of Barry, Pike County. Liabilities heavy.

Smith T. Henry and Howard Stire, of Bushnell, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—There were sixty-one failures reported here during October, the largest number of any month this year, but the liabilities, which are in round numbers $3,600,000, are not so great as in some other months. The number of failures has increased about 30 per cent over the record for the month of September, while the aggregate of liabilities is smaller by $100,000. The heaviest failures were the broker Plume for $340,000; Nathaniel Chevey, iron, $206,000; Thompson & Co., tobacco, $200,000; Browne & Gorham, fruits, $184,000; Henry A. Underwood, speculator, $172,000; Flint & Co., bankers, $114,000. Among the thirteen firms without any assets whatever were Herpich & Co., furs, $150,000; Walter Brown, wool, $100,000; Lewis Syre, sewing machines, $95,000; and George B. Pentz, lawyer, $70,000.

NOTES INTERESTING.

Overcoats are in demand.

A gay winter in prospect.

Martine's classes are very popular.

Chapin, leading bookseller, 95 Madison.

All respectable citizens should not fail to vote next Tuesday.

A cord that cannot be cut, burnt, or broken—"A chord in music."

A thorough course at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College is worth everything.

Prof. Martine's band furnishes many of the society clubs with music on short notice.

A sure sign of approaching cold weather,—a large flock of geese were heard passing south last night.

Young people no longer swing on the front gate since Hatch & Breeze, No. 50 State street, put in that heater.

Thanksgiving-Day occurs just four weeks from to-day,—then Turkey will receive a terrible punishment in America.

Removing the odor from crepe and restoring it and lace by Reid's process is done in Illinois by Ghormley, the modiste, only.

The Prince of Wales ought to take kindly to our newly-appointed Minister to Great Britain, the latter gentleman being a *Welsh*-man.

The exquisite finish and excellence displayed in the photographs turned out by Rider, No. 339 West Madison street, speak for themselves.

The streets of our beautiful city, owing to the fine weather yesterday, bore the appearance of a gala day. The carriages and fashionably dressed ladies were out in large numbers.

The city appropriating $4,000 each to the First and Second Regiments will assist them to purchase fatigue uniforms for the new recruits only. It is expected our wealthy citizens will soon send in their subscriptions.

The Southern people evidently admire the taste displayed by Chicago belles in matters of dress, as is shown by the handsome wedding trousseaux just shipped to Louisiana by Ghormley, the American modiste, of this city.

That handsome Egyptian clock and side obelisks for mantel ornaments are the admiration of all beholders at the jewelry establishment of N. Matson & Co., whose stock of bronze clocks, statuettes, and ornaments is larger than the combined stock of all other jewelers in the city.

A writer in the *Medical World* asserts that nervous diseases are on the decrease, because of a higher and better mode of living, a more bountiful use of nutritious food, and indulgence in recreation; also recommending daily exercise in the open air. Never mind the weather, but clothe accordingly.

The opening of latest French novelties in millinery by the Wabash avenue firm of Hagedon, Boyle & Co., at 141 and 143, on Monday, was well attended. This firm are meeting with great success in their retail department, owing to their unequaled efforts to please.

THERE IS DANGER AHEAD

when those usually active little organs, the kidneys, are neglectful of their duties and grow sluggish. Fatty degeneration, Bright's disease, diabetes, and other dangerous maladies, are the result of neglect to remedy this inactivity by medicinal means. When the all-important functions of the kidneys are imperfectly discharged, those organs need stimulating, and the best possible agent for that purpose—since it performs its office without exciting them—is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, in combination with its tonic and cathartic properties, possesses valuable qualities as a diuretic. Both kidneys and bladder are strengthened by it, and the vigor which it imparts to them, and the gentle but effectual impulse which it gives to their operations, is the best possible guaranty against their becoming diseased. The Bitters are invaluable in other respects as well as the above, since they remedy general debility, uterine troubles, chills and fever, dyspepsia, constipation, gout, rheumatism, and other ailments.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts; the very best; six for $6; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. 173 Madison street.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

Pinckney, Jackson & Co.'s Fine Spices.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Hunt, Campbell & Standart is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Standart & Campbell at 107 Lake-st. Standart & Campbell will collect all accounts due the firm, and will pay all liabilities.
Chicago, Nov. 1, 1877. E. HAMILTON HUNT, GEO. H. CAMPBELL, GEO. G. STANDART.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Daniel Jackson and John A. Stott, under firm name and style of Jackson & Stott, Commission Merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, said Jackson to assume and pay all outstanding bills and accounts against said firm, and to collect and receive all moneys owing to said firm.
Chicago, Oct. 29, 1877. D. JACKSON, JOHN A. STOTT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

John Habberton's

BEST BOOK, according to the North American Review, and all the other authorities, is the

Jericho Road.

Price in cloth, $1.00; Paper, 50c. Sold by all booksellers, or mailed prepaid of the publishers,
JANSEN, McCLURG & CO., 117 & 119 State-st., Chicago.

TOILET GOODS.

EDW. PINAUD

CELEBRATED FRENCH,

Perfumery and Soap Specialty.

Essence of Ixora Breone, Violette, Opoponax, and Frangepani Lettuce, Violet, Ixora, Meduline, Superior Soaps, Pinaud Cosmetics, Toilette Powder, Bandoline, and Creme nutritive for the hair.

HENRY DREYFUS,
Sole Wholesale Agent, 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

MEDICAL.

CATARRH.

Statement of O. J. Goldrick, Esq., Editor Rocky Mountain Herald, Denver, Colorado, showing the Prevalence of Catarrh, and the popularity of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh.

"Every nine out of ten adults in this whole region of country is afflicted with Catarrh. It seems to be climatically epidemic out in this atmosphere. Mr. Smith tells me that the three dozen bottles of RADICAL CURE were immediately sold, and that he had forty orders for more within the last three weeks, but had none here to supply from."

The Mr. Smith referred to is of the firm of Smith & Doll, furniture dealers, Denver. When in Boston about a year ago he purchased eleven bottles of —— Catarrh Remedy, and one of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, the latter at the earnest request of a personal acquaintance. He had seen the first named remedy but had not heard of the latter. Shortly after his arrival in Denver we received an order for a dozen of the RADICAL CURE, and soon another with the pleasing intelligence that Mr. Smith was cured. The prevalence of the disease, coupled with the recommendations of Mr. Smith, soon created a lively demand, and without advertising nearly three hundred bottles were sent out. This is a striking illustration of what is frequently done for this remedy as a return for relief from long and painful suffering.

CATARRH.

ASTHMA, BAD COUGH, Etc., CURED.

GENTLEMEN—My case is briefly as follows: I have had Catarrh for ten years, each year with increasing severity. For nine years I had not breathed through one nostril. I had droppings in the throat, a very bad cough, asthma so bad as to be obliged to take a remedy for it at night before being able to lie down and sleep, and a constant dull pain in my head. My head was at times so full of catarrhal matter as to injure my sense of hearing and compel me to get up several times in the night to clear it and my throat before I could sleep. Every one of these distressing symptoms has disappeared under the use of not quite three bottles of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. My hearing is fully restored. I have no asthmatic symptoms, no cough, no droppings in the throat, no headache, and am in every way better than I have been for years. I could feel the effects of the CURE on my appetite, on my kidneys, and, in fact, every part of my system. What has been done in my case is wholly the effect of the RADICAL CURE. Very respectfully,
FITCHBURG, Oct. 14. C. H. LAWRENCE.

Endorsed by a Prominent Druggist.

I hereby certify that Mr. Lawrence purchased the RADICAL CURE of me, and from time to time made me familiar with his case. I believe his statement to be true in every particular. JAMES P. DERBY.
FITCHBURG, Oct. 14.

The above severe case was a combination of several ailments, viz.: Bad cough, asthma, deafness, headache, etc., each of which might, by the most intelligent physician, be treated separately, whereas they were but a variety of forms assumed by one terrible disease—Catarrh. "I could feel the effect of the CURE in every part of my system." This statement shows that this remedy acts upon the cause of Catarrh, viz.: The acidified blood, a poison which attacks every vital organ and is eliminated from the system only by the RADICAL CURE.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price, $1. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

The Most Important Medical Discovery of this Century.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS.

THIS great remedy consists of Voltaic or Galvanic plates carefully attached together and imbeded in a Porous Plaster, highly medicated, forming the grandest medical agent of this century. It is a gentle and constant

ELECTRIC BATTERY,

Closely and continuously applied by the adhesion of the Plaster, and is capable of effecting instant relief and permanent cures in the most distressing cases of chronic external muscular and nerve ailments, and in diseases originating in a disordered condition of the electrical or vitalizing forces. It is unsurpassed as a prompt and sure remedy in

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica, Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Great Soreness and Pain in Any Part of the Body.

The Best Plaster in the World of Medicine. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

CLOAKS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

We would call special attention to our very large stock of

Ladies' Cloaks!

In Plain Beavers, Diagonals, and Basket Cloths, all of the latest and most desirable styles, *at prices never so low!*

Long Sicilian Cloaks,
In new shapes, elegantly trimmed, and fur lined.

Mattelasse Cloaks,
Lined and Quilted.

Heavy Silk Cloaks,
Heavy Silk Circulars,
Lined with Silk or Fur

Velvet and Silk Cloaks.
Elegant Novelties not found elsewhere!

Blk. and Col'd Silk Suits,
Brocade and Silk Combinations in choice effects.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

GLOVES.

Gloves! Gloves! Gloves!

The Best in the World for Gentlemen's Wear are the

CITY MADE GLOVES

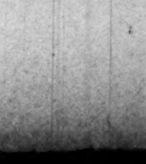
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The Best Kid Gloves,
The Best Dogskin Gloves,
The Best Driving Gloves,
The Best Coaching Gloves.

At RETAIL EVERYWHERE

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Discounts Decreasing and Deposits Higher.

Chicago Trade with the South—The Canada Pacific.

The Produce Market More Active—Close of the October "Squeeze" in Wheat and Pork.

Provisions Easy—Hogs Firm—Corn Weak—Other Grain Steadier.

Stocks at Leading Points on This Continent.

FINANCIAL.

The banks are not making much money. Deposits on which a tax of one-half of 1 per cent must be paid the National Government are going up, and discounts are falling away. The supplies of paper from the country banks for rediscount are not as large as they have been, and the applications from city customers are only fair. The loanable surplus of our financial institutions is increasing under these circumstances. The orders from the country for currency were larger, and the price of New York exchange was consequently lower, sales between banks being made at par@25c per $1,000 premium. The clearings were $3,300,000.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. Sandford Fleming, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has published a report which is declared by the London *Times* to show the hopelessness of making the road a paying speculation within a reasonable period. The *Times* says:

The total length of the line from Ottawa to the Pacific will apparently be nearly 3,000 miles, a distance greater than the breadth of Europe, and it will pass through a territory which, from the shores of Lake Superior to the gorges of the Rocky Mountains,—a distance of, say, nearly 1,500 miles,—does not contain 50,000 white men. All along the central plateaux, and, indeed, everywhere on the route, the winter is long and most severe, offering little encouragement to settlers; and whatever route is chosen the engineering difficulties to be overcome in carrying the line across the Rocky Mountains will be enormous. Mr. Fleming estimates that the cost of one of the proposed routes by which these mountains are to be bridged (and there are no less than eleven different Pacific termini proposed) will be $33,000,000, and the lowest estimate given is $29,000,000, while some are as high as $39,000,000. This is the worst section of the line to be sure, but there does not seem to be any prospect of traffic in British Columbia such as would justify this outlay. The mountains are said to abound in minerals; but no minerals in the world would bear the cost of land transport for 3,000 miles and pay the miner. As regards the fertility of these central wilds, there appears to be less absolute desert than was at one time supposed. Much land is available for pasturage, and some for cultivation, especially in the territory north of the line of railway. The total area is estimated at 160,000,000 acres, of which 80,000,000 are arable in the region between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains. It is, however, as we have said, as yet a land without inhabitants, and with some forbidding features.

The *Times* discourages the construction of the road as an expensive and needless undertaking, and one which in five years would add $200,000,000 to $250,000,000 to the Canadian debt.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

Since the 1st of September, the reserve of the New York banks has decreased $8,895,200; during the corresponding weeks of last year the decline was $8,918,600. The legal-tender movement has not exhibited the same uniformity in other cities. Last year the banks of Boston and Philadelphia gained $2,500,000 in legal-tenders in September, and this year they have lost about $3,000,000. Meanwhile, the Treasury, which in September, 1876, increased its legal-tender store $1,200,000, has increased it $6,300,000 in September, 1877. Since Sept. 1 the New York banks have increased their specie reserve about $1,300,000, and the coin held by the Treasury, not covered by gold certificates, has increased $23,268,532 in the last two months. This makes an increase of specie in sight of $25,000,000, while last year in the same time the increase was but $3,250,000. The New York banks are calling in their loans, the decline in which since Sept. 1 has been $7,491,300; in the same time last year there was an expansion of over $4,000,000. The movement of circulation has been opposite in the two years. Since Sept. 1 there has been an increase of about $2,000,000, while last year there was a retirement of $3,000,000.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

An English authority of high rank, Mr. Giffen, has written an essay to show that capital is increasing more rapidly than securities of absolute safety can be found to invest it in. As a result there is a competition for these securities, and a gradual diminution in the rate of interest. This state of affairs is more noticeable in England than in a country so partially developed as the United States. Even here it is felt by such institutions as life-insurance companies, savings-banks, and trustees, all of which find the rate of interest they can afford to pay decreasing.

SOUTHERN TRADE OF CHICAGO.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 25th October says:

There is a steady tendency in commerce to use the rail when it can be done. Recently eighty carloads of imported sugar left this city for the West, preference being given to the rail over the river, and with the present disposition and purpose of the managers of the Jackson Railroad to push business toward New Orleans, the day is at hand when return freights of grain and provisions will reach us over the same route in quantities sufficiently large to meet the demands of our local, coastwise, and foreign trade. The specific Southern trade, to which we have recently and so pointedly called the attention of our readers, is now commanding and will soon further command the consideration of the competing markets at the West. A few Chicago merchants have already taken up the subject at our suggestion, and by some of them we are assured that they have faith that Chicago can meet the demands of the South quite as well as St. Louis in grain as well as in provisions for property coming this way, and for sugar, coffee, rice, and other articles going West.

BRITISH TRADE.

The British Board of Trade returns for September, and the nine months ending Sept. 30, show that the declared value of British exports in the month was £17,095,426, against £17,777,917 in 1876 and £19,853,750 in 1875. The total for the nine months was £147,663,519, against £151,035,447 in 1876 and £169,365,594 in 1875. The declared value of imports in the month was £28,234,769, against £30,668,254 in 1876 and £30,858,909 in 1875; and in the nine months £292,528,403, against £282,216,860 in 1876 and £281,514,695 in 1875.

BULLION, MINING DIVIDENDS, AND ASSESSMENTS.

The principal mines of the Pacific States and Territories, including Utah and Arizona, produced $4,652,300 for September, 1877,—more than half of this, or $2,512,500 was paid out in dividends, but more than half the amount of the dividends was called in in assessments. This makes the net profit $1,235,300, or about 27 per cent of the gross product.

THE EMMA MINE.

The Emma Mine resumed the shipment of ore on the 23d inst., after an idle interval of five years.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 102¼@102⅜ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 97⅝@97⅝ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	481	485½
Paris	521¼	518⅜
Belgium	521¼	518⅜
Switzerland	521¼	518⅜
Germany	94⅞	95¾
Holland	39⅞	40⅜
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¼
Sweden	....	27¼
Denmark	....	27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	110¾	110⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '65	105⅛	105⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '67	108⅛	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '68	109⅜	109⅝
United States 10-40s	107⅜	108⅛
United States new 5s of '81	107⅛	108
United States new 4½s	105	105⅛
United States new 4 per cent coupons	102⅛	103
United States currency 6s	120¾	121¼

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. bonds	*106½	*107½
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. sewerage	*106½	*107½
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. water loan	*106½	*107½
Cook County 7 ℔ ct. bonds	*106½	*107½
North Chicago 7 ℔ ct. bonds (L. Park)	* 98	....
City Railway, South Side	....	149
City Railway, West Side	....	178
City Railway, North Side	....	128
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co. stock	....	145
Chamber of Commerce	....	70
West Division Railway 7 ℔ cents	*103	*104

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Gold opened at 102⅜, advanced to 102⅜, and closed at 102⅜. Borrowing rates, 2 per cent to flat.

Silver at London, 55d. The firmness is in consequence of a slight advance in Indian exchange.

Governments closed steady.

Railroad bonds were dull.

State securities were quiet, except Louisiana consols, which were lower.

The stock market opened heavy, and prices declined ¼ to 1. The early depression was the most marked in Lake Shore and Western Union, both of which stocks were sold freely. The decline was assisted by reports that some of the remaining bulls of the Twenty-third street party were getting out of their stocks. Later there was a sharp demonstration against the Granger stocks, and Northwestern and St. Paul were pressed for sale on reports of decreased earnings. Coal stocks were weak for Lackawanna at the opening on a denial of reports of a new coal combination. Subsequently there was a demand for stocks to cover short contracts, and the bulls also came to the rescue, when the market advanced ¼ to 1½. At the Second Board market became dull, and the recovery was partially lost. Late in the day the market was characterized by considerable depression, partly on account of the Pennsylvania Railroad passing a dividend. The stock of the leased lines of this Company declined sharply. Pittsburg sold down to 72, seller 60; Fort Wayne declined to 85 bid and 89 asked. There was considerable pressure to sell at the close, when the lowest quotations of the day were generally current. In exception Chicago & Alton advanced 2½.

Transactions, 144,000 shares, of which 8,500 were Erie, 45,000 Lake Shore, 5,600 Northwestern common, 6,000 preferred, 15,000 St. Paul common, 5,000 preferred, 25,000 Ohios, 3,000 Wabash, 14,000 Lackawanna, 1,600 Michigan Central, 2,000 Illinois Central, and 27,000 Western Union.

Money, 6@7. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8.

Customs receipts, $223,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $295,000.

Sterling quiet; long, 480½; short, 485.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	110¾	New 4½s	105¼
Coupons, new	105⅜	New 4 per cent	102⅛
Coupons, '67	108⅜	10-40s	107⅝
Coupons, '68	109⅜	Coupons	108⅛
New 5s	107⅛	Currency 6s	121

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel	80¾	Northwestern pfd	63⅞
Quicksilver	16⅛	C., C., C. & I	41
Quicksilver pfd	35	New Jersey Central	15¼
Pacific Mail	23⅛	Rock Island	100⅜
Mariposa	101⅛	St. Paul	33
Mariposa pfd	101⅛	St. Paul preferred	67
Adams Express	97	Wabash	15
Wells-Fargo	84	Fort Wayne	85
American Express	53	Terre Haute	6
United States Express	44	Terre Haute pfd	17
New York Central	106¼	Chicago & Alton	78
Erie	12	Chicago & Alton pfd	102
Erie pfd	25⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	9
Harlem	142	D., L. & W	50¾
Harlem pfd	137	A. & P. Telegraph	19¼
Michigan Central	63¾	Missouri Pacific	2
Panama	128	C., B. & Q	102¼
Union Pacific	67¼	Hannibal & St. Jo	12
Lake Shore	68¼	Central Pacific bonds	106⅜
Illinois Central	73¾	Union Pacific bonds	106⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburg	73	U. P. land-grant	103⅛
Northwestern	34⅞	U. P. sinking-fund	94¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44¾	Virginia, new	30
Tennessee, new	44½	Missouri	106⅛
Virginia, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	9¾	Kentuck	6
Belcher	4¼	Leopard	1
Best & Belcher	16¾	Mexican	9
Bullion	4	Northern Belle	15¼
Consolidated Virginia	25¼	Overman	1¾
California	26¼	Ophir	13½
Chollar	27½	Raymond & Ely	7
Confidence	3½	Silver Hill	1¾
Caledonia	2½	Savage	8
Crown Point	4½	Segregated Belcher	28½
Exchequer	4½	Sierra Nevada	3½
Gould & Curry	7¾	Union Consolidated	5¼
Hale & Norcross	5	Yellow Jacket	8½
Imperial	1	Kureka Consolidated	45
Julia Consolidated	1¾	Grand Prize	13
Justice	8½		

Notwithstanding the present depressed condition of the stock market, the Nevada Bank announces no reduction in its limit of loans on bonanza stocks. The bank has, however, decided to shut down on the business of indiscriminate loaning to all comers, and confine its accommodations in that respect to brokers alone. The reason assigned for this action is the annoyance experienced from a multitude of applicants for small loans, which has had the virtual effect of converting the bank into a broker's office.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—Gold, 102⅝@102⅞. Sight exchange on New York, ¼ discount. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 493.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Consols, money, 96 5-16; account, 96⅜.

United States bonds—65s, 105⅝; 67s, 108⅝; 10-40s, 108¼; new 5s, 106⅝.

New York Central, 107; Erie, 12⅝; preferred, 23.

PARIS, Oct 31.—Rentes, 106f 72½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Oct. 31:

CITY PROPERTY.

Seeley st, 144¼ ft n of West Jackson st, e f, 50x128 8-10 ft, dated Oct. 22 ... $ 8,500

Clybourn av, n w cor of Ward st, s w f, 25x98 7-10 ft, dated Oct. 31 ... 900

Lake st, n w cor of State st, s f, 29 9-10x80 ft, improved, dated Oct. 31 (Hibbard Porter to David W. Irwin) ... 31,500

Madison st, 160 ft w of Fifth av, s f, undivided one-half of 40x183 ft, improved, dated Oct. 27 (James W. Scoville to Seth Wadhams) ... 31,500

Thirtieth st, 153¼ ft e of State st, s f, 29x93 8-10 ft, improved, dated April 9, 1875 ... 4,000

West Twelfth st, 91 ft w of Centre av, s f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated July 20 ... 4,500

Rockwell st, 222 ft s of Fulton st, w f, 48x123 ft, dated Oct. 30 ... 1,400

West Chicago av, 125 ft w of Green st, s f, 50x110 ft, dated Oct. 16 ... 4,000

West Madison st, 67⅛ ft e of Lincoln st, s f, undivided one-half of 22⅛@124 ft, improved, dated Oct. 29 ... 3,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Emmet st, 100 ft s of Forty-ninth st, e f, 75x125 ft, dated Oct. 20 ... $ 900

Wright st, 168 ft s of Fifty-ninth st, w f, 24x124 ft, with 72x124 ft near the above, dated Oct. 30 ... 2,800

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1877.	Receipts. 1876.	Shipments. 1877.	Shipments. 1876.
Flour, brls	13,065	13,878	10,921	10,813
Wheat, bu	161,928	112,514	139,861	37,226
Corn, bu	188,978	131,009	164,178	113,105
Oats, bu	66,618	41,598	59,037	25,860
Rye, bu	13,987	10,460	24,000	2,371
Barley, bu	37,910	50,260	9,442	9,811
Grass seed, lbs	259,651	307,800	138,135	88,212
Flax seed, lbs	577,800	267,850	410,670	150,954
B. corn, lbs	40,000	187,450	121,489	160,000
C. meats, lbs	124,000	194,020	971,429	1,235,130
Beef, tcs	......	150	250	204
Beef, brls	150	......	532	26
Pork, brls	1,314	210	397	2,584
Lard, lbs	2,391	144,960	5,360	170,460
Tallow, lbs	74,175	51,976	137,800	170,050
Butter, lbs	155,272	112,165	140,390	96,875
Live hogs, No	18,475	10,083	2,867	3,369
Cattle, No	3,445	4,504	409	1,929
Sheep, No	1,502	2,434	294	1,917
Hides, lbs	179,760	369,679	101,720	172,988
Highwines, brls	......	21	50	432
Wool, lbs	165,272	168,412	166,533	292,647
Potatoes, bu	5,433	14,370	1,283	1,431
Coal, tons	4,882	8,185	2,019	2,968
Hay, tons	100	140	20	78
Lumber, m. ft	6,694	3,032	3,196	2,228
Shingles, m	2,120	1,720	808	755
Salt, brls	10,268	20,103	1,895	3,446
Poultry, lbs	......	3,095	......	......
Poultry coops	12	52	......	......
Game, pkgs	......	207	......	......
Eggs, pkgs	410	876	876	372
Cheese, bxs	620	1,103	3,244	545
Green A. brls	6,622	15,523	60	340
Beans, bu	769	297	......	134

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 2,525 bu wheat, 413 bu corn, 1,599 bu rye, 447 bu barley

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 90 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 32 cars No. 2 do, 36 cars No. 1 spring, 210 cars No. 2 do, 17 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (396 wheat); 56 cars and 4,900 bu high-mixed corn, 256 cars and 13,100 bu No. 2 do, 2 cars new high-mixed, 81 cars rejected, 7 cars no grade (402 corn); 19 cars white oats, 58 cars and 3,000 bu No. 2 oats, 6 cars rejected (83 oats); 13 cars No. 2 rye, 7 cars rejected do; 24 cars No. 2 barley, 11 cars extra No. 3 do, 10 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 10 cars rejected (55 barley). Total (956 cars), 394,000 bu. Inspected out: 117,089 bu wheat, 147,855 bu corn, 25,260 bu oats, 13,233 bu rye, 8,070 bu barley.

The people on 'Change in this city have been informed two or three times within a few days past that the arrivals of wheat off the British coasts were small. Yesterday the same authority conveyed the intelligence that the imports during last week included 320,000@325,000 qrs of wheat and 110,000@115,000 brls flour. As the sum of the two reduces to a total of about 3,100,000 bu for the week, the arrivals ought scarcely to be regarded as small.

It is reported on good authority that one point alone on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has sent 500 carloads of corn to St. Louis during the month of October, simply because cars could not be provided to convey it to Chicago. Comment is unnecessary, as the text preaches its own sermon.

We are informed that a couple of bins of corn in one of our warehouses were refused by a shipper last Tuesday evening, and the bins were shut off in consequence. The reason assigned was that there was new corn mixed in with the old. We referred two or three days ago to the fact that some shippers in the country had made such an admixture, but our reporter was not informed that any of the stuff had been passed into store as No. 2. It is too early in the season for new corn to pass as regular.

The direct foreign exports from this city last week included 1,500 brls flour, 120,000 bu wheat, 5,691 bu corn, 300 brls and 126 other packages pork, 4,176 boxes meats, 5,645 cases canned do, 1,591 tcs and 465 other packages lard, 1,075 packages beef, 612 packages butter and cheese, and 250 brls alcohol.

The leading produce markets were very irregular yesterday. The last day of the month was expected to be one of much excitement in several departments, as it was understood that wheat and pork were cornered, and believed by some that corn was in the same predicament. But the pork-deal had been nearly closed up previously; and there did not seem to be any squeeze in corn, the October premium being due to the fact that corn shipped at the close of November must be moved out by rail at a much higher cost of transportation than that now ruling by the water route. Wheat was excited, the line of shorts being a heavy one. Barley was in good demand. Other deals exhibited little change, provisions being easier. Freights were more active.

The demand for dry goods displayed a trifle more of activity than on the two preceding days, but there was not much snap to trade after all, and the volume of sales was not very large. Prices were steady and firm. Groceries were in fair demand, and ruled steady and unchanged. Sugars were receiving rather more attention than of late, and were more settled, holders appearing to think that bottom has been touched for the present. Coffees were firm, as were also teas, rice, sirups, and most other lines. Nothing new was developed in the market for foreign and domestic dried fruits. A fairly satisfactory business was in progress and the different descriptions were held with pronounced firmness. Fish were quiet and steady. A fair movement in butter was noted at prices not noticeably different from those current for a number of days previous. There was but little inquiry for cheese, and prices were barely sustained. The leather, tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood markets were quoted quiet and unchanged. Oils met with only a light demand, carbon excepted. Prices were generally steady.

The cargo lumber market was active at lower prices. The fleet of piece stuff was sold out at $8.25. Inch lumber, lath, and shingles were unchanged. The yard dealers report a good demand for all grades at recent quotations. The demand for drugs was fair at unchanged prices. Wool and hops were quiet. Broom-corn was in fair request and steady. The demand for hides was moderate. Seeds were rather quiet. Timothy, grading prime or choice, was wanted, but lower grades were dull. The offerings of seeds were light. Hay was firm under a good demand from the lake ports, with light offerings. Potatoes were in moderate local request and steadier, owing to smaller receipts. Green fruits were quiet, except apples, which met with a good demand, especially fine winter stock, which was scarce and higher. Poultry and game were superabundant and dull.

Lake freights were unusually active, and steady at the late advance; the rates being 3c on corn, and 3½c on wheat, to Buffalo. Vessels were wanted to carry out large quantities of grain received on October contracts, and they were chartered yesterday to avoid the increased rates of insurance which will obtain to-day. Room was taken for 330,000 bu wheat, 245,000 bu corn, 130,000 bu oats, 16,000 bu rye, and 21,000 bu barley.

Through rates to New York by lake and rail were quoted at 18½c on wheat and 17c on corn.

Rail freights were steady at the recent advance. Rates on grain and other fourth-class are now 40c to New York, 37c to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, 45c to Boston and other New England points, and 35c to Montreal. Boxed meats were quoted 5c, and loose meats 10c per 100 lbs higher than grain.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of this city, gives the following statement of wheat and corn in sight last Saturday, estimated:

	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Chicago	680,219	488,567
Milwaukee	500,086	11,828
New York	659,492	2,963,681
Buffalo	380,751	746,714
Detroit	453,046	9,505
Toledo	269,487	375,128
Toronto	198,806	2,350
Montreal	324,028	283,520
Oswego	450,000	280,000
Baltimore	524,756	524,145
Philadelphia	200,000	600,000
St. Louis	143,646	176,027
Kansas City	128,077	29,790
Indianapolis	21,023	47,091
Peoria	347	38,380
Albany	4,000	35,000
Boston	74,000	274,000
Rail shipments	197,473	90,170
On New York canals	2,041,600	770,936
Afloat in New York	2,000,000	250,000
Lake shipments to U.S. ports	1,510,328	873,038
Lake shipments to Canadian ports	23,247	47,838
Previous shipments not yet in	1,220,000	620,000
Total	12,877,926	9,657,708
Previous week	11,708,699	10,329,787

INSPECTION OF WHEAT.

The following table exhibits the inspection of wheat into store in this city for the past three months, as compared with the corresponding time in the previous three years, as compiled by S. H. Butler, Esq.:

	1877. Cars.	1876. Cars.	1875. Cars.	1874. Cars.
October	10,061	8,043	10,252	10,995
September	9,061	4,085	6,392	7,918
August	4,404	1,015	4,780	9,181
Total	23,526	13,143	21,424	28,094

The following table shows the inspection of wheat during the month of October in the past four years:

	1877. Cars.	1876. Cars.	1875. Cars.	1874. Cars.
No. 1	2,805	334	916	596
No. 2	6,149	5,086	3,011	7,694
No. 3	808	1,847	3,707	2,225
Rejected	266	670	2,514	440
Unmerchantable	33	104	104	40
Total	10,061	8,043	10,252	10,995

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Oct. 31: H. V. Bemis, 1 case cigars; Brown & Prior, 1 case hosiery; Schott, Hess & Co., 18 cases dolls. Amount collected, $4,398.73.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active and generally easier, though hogs were quoted firmer. The trading was largely local.

The cooler weather, and the fact that hogs were in better supply, has made packers more willing to enter the market, and they bought rather freely yesterday. With this morning opens what is usually known as the regular packing season, though little distinction now remains between the regular and the irregular season, except in name. Stocks are pretty well reduced, and the winter's work begins with very much less product on hand than was generally expected would be the case. The prospect is not unfavorable for active work, though it does not now appear probable that our provision market will exhibit much life during the winter.

MESS PORK—Was moderately active for October and January, and dull otherwise, with little change in prices, futures being a shade easier. Sales were reported of 8,750 brls seller October at $15.00@15.25; 750 brls seller November at $12.70; 750 brls seller the year at $12.45@12.47½; and 6,750 brls seller January at $12.60@12.65. Total, 17,000 brls. The market closed steady at $15.00 for old spot; $12.70 for November; $12.45@12.47½ seller the year, and $12.60@12.62½ seller January.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $11.25@11.50, and extra prime do at $9.00@9.25.

LARD—Was dull and easier. Futures declined 2½@5c per 100 lbs, and cash lots were 10c lower, there being scarcely any demand, except for spot, which was wanted for shipment after holders had reduced their figures nearly to year prices. Sales were reported of 750 tcs cash (new) at $8.15; 2,500 tcs seller the year at $8.05@8.07½; and 3,500 tcs seller January at $8.12½@8.15. Total, 6,750 tcs. The market closed tame at $8.15 per 100 lbs for spot (old or new), $8.07½ seller the year, and $8.12½@8.15 seller January.

MEATS—Were in moderate demand for small lots, and easier. Those cured enough to bear shipment South were held rather firmly at former figures, not being in large supply, while green lots were dull and easier. Prices were generally quoted about ¼c lower, all round. Sales were reported of 200,000 lbs long clears at $6.90@7.12½ per 100 lbs; 100 boxes do at 7@7⅛c; 270,000 lbs short ribs at $7.00@7.20; 40 boxes short clears at 7⅛c; 500 boxes long and short clears for December on private terms; 20 boxes Staffordshire sides at 7⅛c; 20 boxes do hams at 9c; 20 boxes Yorkshire sides at 7⅛c; 140,000 lbs and 2,000 pcs green hams, at 7⅛c for 15@16 lb averages, and 7c for 18 lb do; 20 boxes long cut hams at 9c; 100 boxes pork strips at 7c; 100 boxes bacon do at 7⅛c; and 30,000 lbs bacon short ribs at 8⅛c. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	5¾	6⅜	6⅝	7
Loose, cured	6	7	6⅞	7⅛
Boxed	6¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅜
November, boxed	5½	6¾	6⅝	7⅛
December, boxed	5	6⅛	6⅜	6⅞

Long and short clears quoted at 7⅛c cash; 6⅞c seller November; 6⅜@6⅝c for December; and 6⅞@7⅛c for January. Cumberlands quiet at 7⅜@8c; long cut hams, 8⅜@9c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9¾@10⅛c; do seller December, 8@8⅛c. Green hams, 7@7⅛c cash and 6⅞@7⅛c for December. Green shoulders for December, 4⅞@4⅞c.

Bacon quoted at 7¼@7⅛c for shoulders, 8⅝@9c for short ribs, 9@9⅛c for short clears, 11⅛@12c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@7⅛c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.00@10.25 for mess; $11.00@11.25 for extra mess; and $14.00@15.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7⅛@7⅜c for city, and 7⅛@7⅛c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was moderately active and a shade easier. There was some demand for shipment, and a fair inquiry from the local trade. Both wanted concessions, and holders were more willing to meet them, some accepting a decline of about 10c per brl. Sales were reported of 600 brls winters on private terms; 960 brls spring extras at $4.75@6.50; 100 brls spring superfines at $3.50; and 110 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,770 brls. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $7.00@7.25; good to prime brands of winters, $6.25@6.50; choice to fine spring, $5.75@6.50; fair to good spring, $5.00@5.50; low spring, $3.00@3.75; fair to good Minnesota springs, $5.25@5.75; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $6.00@6.50; patent springs, $7.00@8.00; low grade, $3.00@3.50; rye, $3.25@3.50.

BRAN—Was active and easier. Sales were 100 tons at $10.00@10.25 per ton on track, and $10.25@10.37½ free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $17.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and irregular. No. 2, for delivery yesterday, advanced 2½c, while futures declined ¼c. Liverpool reported a weak feeling in cargoes, and New York was dull, except in the settlement of October contracts, while the arrivals in England during last week were very large. The receipts here were more liberal (396 car-loads inspected into store), but more had been expected to arrive to take advantage of the October premium, and the receipts were exceeded by the shipments, while arrangements were made yesterday to ship out about all the No. 2 wheat here, leaving us to commence the winter season with nearly empty bins. This tended to prevent special weakness in futures, though the news from other points was discouraging to holders, and the offerings to sell short were not large. A good deal of the future trading was in settlement of November contracts, deliveries on which will be in order to-day. The October deal was, of course, entirely independent of outside influences, except that the downward tendency elsewhere may have operated as a check on the longs, warning them not to put up the price to too high a point. The spot market opened slowly at $1.11½@1.12, the inside being paid in direct settlement, ruled rather active in the neighborhood of $1.12, and towards the close advanced to $1.14 on the few who had been unwilling to settle or fill in at lower figures. Some of the shorts held back in the hope that there would be free offerings of spot wheat on account of outside parties who have held on speculation, and they thought these offerings would probably be large enough to cause a sharp decline. They were mistaken. Seller November opened at $1.05¼@1.05⅛, receded to $1.04¾, advanced to $1.05¼, and closed at $1.04⅝. Seller the year was quiet at $1.03¼@1.03¾, closing at $1.03⅝. Seller December ranged at $1.03⅜@1.04, closing at about $1.03⅝. Cash No. 1 closed at $1.14, the same as No. 2; and No. 3 closed at $1.04. Cash sales were reported of 634,000 bu Nos. 1 and 2 spring at $1.11½@1.14; 13,000 bu No. 3 do at $1.04; 1,800 bu rejected do at 94c, and 2,000 bu by sample at 70@99c. Total, 650,800 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Was in good demand at the same prices as soft, being wanted to fill shorts. Sales were reported of 39,000 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.12@1.14; and 1,400 bu by sample at $1.15½@1.18 free on board cars.

CORN—Was moderately active, but rather weak, declining ⅛@1c per bu, and closing ⅜@½c lower than the previous afternoon. The British markets were quiet (one quotation noting an advance of 3d per quarter), and the later New York was firm, but our receipts were larger, and the market was weakened by free offerings of corn that had been held till the last day in expectation of an October squeeze, of which there has been some talk recently. It was soon found that there was no real pressure from the shorts, but shippers took hold more freely at the decline, and futures eased off in sympathy, there being also some anxiety to place corn which may be received to-day on November contracts. Spot corn opened at 45½c, and declined to 44⅝c, closing at 44⅞c, with sales at 41½c for to-day's delivery. Seller November sold at 43¾@43⅞c, closing at 43⅝@43⅞c. Seller the year sold at 41⅛@41⅜c, and seller May at 42⅝c. January was nominal at 39⅞@40c. High-mixed closed with sellers at 45c and rejected at 42½c. Cash sales were reported of 27,200 bu high-mixed at 44⅞@45¼c; 235,600 bu No. 2 at 44⅛@45¼c; 22,400 bu rejected at 42⅛@42¾c; 2,400 bu by sample at 43@43½c on track; 1,600 bu new do at 35@39c; and 800 bu kiln-dried do at 42@42½c. Total, 290,000 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active, the demand being chiefly from shippers, though a few lots were taken to deliver on October contracts. Futures were dull, and closed ⅛c lower. Cash weakened from the highest figure, but closed steady, New York was quoted firm. Cash sold at 24⅛@24⅜c, and closed at 24⅜c; November sold at 23⅛@23⅜c, and December at 23¾@23⅞c. January was quiet at 24½c. Rejected were nominal at 21½@22c. Samples were in moderate request. Cash sales were reported of 5,400 bu No. 2 white at 24⅝c; 31,800 bu No. 2 at 24½@24⅞c; 6,600 bu by sample at 22½@26c on track; and 5,400 bu do at 23⅜@28c free on board. Total, 49,200 bu.

RYE—Was in fair demand for shipment and firm. No. 2 sold at 54c, and rejected at 49c. November sold at 54c. Cash sales were reported of 15,400 bu No. 2 at 54c; 400 bu rejected at 49c. Total, 15,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was in fair demand early, and closed dull and ½c lower. The November shorts were in the market at the opening, buying fresh receipts of cash at a premium of ½c over regular, and a few deals were transferred to December, the difference widening to 1½c. The demand slackened towards the close, and the market declined ½c. November opened at 61c, and closed at 60½c. December opened at 62½c, sold down to 62c, back to 62½c, and closed at 62c. No. 2 fresh sold at 60½@61c, and regular at 60⅛@60½c. Fresh receipts closed at 60½c. Feed barley was in active request, and 2c higher, selling at 39@40c, and closing at the outside. Extra 3 sold at 47c, and No. 3 at 41@41½c, the outside for A., D. & Co.'s receipts. Cash sales were reported of 15,800 bu No. 2 at 60½@61c; 7,600 bu extra No. 3 at 47c; 4,800 bu No. 3 at 41@41½c; 8,400 bu feed at 39@40c; 10,800 bu by sample at 30@80c on track; and 1,200 bu do at 63@87c delivered. Total, 48,600 bu.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat—85,000 bu at $1.04⅝@1.05 for November, $1.03⅝ for December, and $1.03⅜ for the year.

Corn—40,000 bu at 43⅜@43⅝c for November, 40c for January, and 41½c for December.

Mess Pork—250 brls at $12.62½ for January.

LATEST.

Mess pork was quiet at $14.00 cash, $12.45 for the year, and $12.62½ for January. Sales: 750 brls at $12.62½ for January.

Lard was steady at $8.15 cash, $8.07½ for the year, and $8.15 for January. Sales: 250 tcs at $8.07½ seller the year.

Wheat was active, the demand being chiefly for cash, which was bought in for account of whom it may concern at $1.14. Cash deliverable to-day sold at $1.08½; November sold at $1.04½@1.05⅛, and closed at the inside. December sold at $1.03⅝@1.03¾, and closed at $1.03⅝. Seller the year sold at $1.03⅜@1.03⅝.

Corn was quiet at 43¼@43⅜c for November, 41½c for the year, and 42⅝c for May.

Cash oats sold at 24½c, and November closed at 23⅝c.

Charters were reported for about 30,000 bu wheat and 40,000 bu corn.

It was estimated that the October wheat remaining unsettled aggregates about 150,000@200,000 bu, but this is little better than a guess.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was easier at $2.04@2.13.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair request and steady. The receipts continue moderate, and the stock of old and new corn is not large. Quotations: Green hurl, 5½@6c; medium hurl, 4½@5c; red-tipped do, 4½@4¾c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5½c; red-tipped, with do, 4¼@4¾c; red do, 3½@4c; inside brush, 4@4½c; inferior brush, 3½@4c; crooked, 2½@3½c.

BUTTER—Sales to a fair aggregate were effected at fully sustained prices. Good to choice qualities are firmly held, holders refusing to shade previous prices. We quote: Fancy creamery, 30@32c; good to choice grades, 20@26c; medium, 15@18c; inferior to common, 9½@14c.

BAGGING—Dealers reported a quiet and steady market at the annexed quotations: Stark, 24c; Brighton, A, 23½c; Lewiston, 21½c; Otter Creek, 20½c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, singles, 14@14½c; do, double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—No noticeable change in the position of the cheese market was developed. There was a moderate inquiry from the Eastern and Western trade, and a light volume of sales was accomplished at 12½@13½c for good to best factory, and 9@11½c for poor to fair grades.

COAL—Remains steady at the following prices: Lackawana, large egg, $6.50; do nut and range, and small egg, $6.75; Piedmont, $7.50; Blossburg, $6.50; Briar Hill, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.50@5.00; Illinois, $3.50@4.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.5c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were steady. Trade is fair, though not so large as in the early part of October. Following is the price list: Acid, citric, lb, 80c; acid, tartaric, powdered, lb, 25-lb, 52@55c; ammonia, carb, 22@25c; axle grease, doz, $4.00@1.25; borax, refined, lb, 11@13c; blue vitriol, lb, 10@12c; cream tartar, pure, lb, 34@36c; cochineal, Hond., lb, 90@95c; chloroform, lb, 90c@$1.00; glycerine, bulk, lb, 22@25c; gum arabic, picked, 50@60c; gum arabic, sorts, 25@35c; gum camphor, lb, 29@33c; gum opium, lb, $5.35@5.50; gum shellac, lb, 30@45c; iodine, lb, $4.50@4.75; morphia, sulph., oz, $4.35; oil, castor, $1.05@1.25 per gal.; do, lemon, $3.25@3.50; potassa, chlor., lb, 25@28c; potassium, iod., lb, $2.90@3.00; quinine, sulph., oz, $3.40; red precipit., lb, 95c@$1.00; root ipecac, powd, lb, $1.75@2.00; root rhei, E. L., powd., lb, $1.25@1.50; salts, Epsom, lb, 2½@5c; silver cryst., oz, 95c@$1.00; soap-Castile, gen., lb, 10@14c; sulphur, lb, 4½@6c; sassafras bark, 10@12c; canary seed, 4¾@6c ℔ lb; hemp do, 4½@6c ℔ lb.

EGGS—Were in fair local request at 16@17c. The receipts were liberal.

FISH—No price-changes were noted. Jobbers report a continued fair demand at the following quotations: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; family whitefish, $2.75@3.00; trout, $3.25@3.50; mackerel, extra, ½-brl, $13.00@14.50; No. 1 shore, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 bay, $7.75@8.00; large family do, new, ½-brl, $6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.80@2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.60@1.75; do medium, $1.30@1.40; large family, kits, $1.10@1.20; George's codfish, extra, $5.75@6.00; George' bank, $5.25@5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@8.00; ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.50; do ½-brls, $3.50; Norwegian split stockfish, 12½c per lb; smoked halibut, 9@10c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prices were firm and unchanged. A fairly satisfactory business was in progress at the quotations given below:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, new layers, 16@17c; Turkish prunes, 8½@9c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, layers, old, $1.60@1.65; do, new, $2.20@2.25; loose, Muscatel, $1.90@2.00; do new, $2.35@2.40; Valencia, new, 9¾@10c; Zante currants, old, 7¼@7½c; do new, 8½@8¾c; citron, 19@20c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 15@16c; Michigan do, 6¾@7¼c; Southern, 5@5½c; Southern sliced, 7@7½c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c; do, pared, 12@13c; blackberries, new, 8¾@9¼c; raspberries, 27@28c; pitted cherries, 16@17c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12½@13c; almonds, Terragona, 19@19½c; French walnuts, 9½@10c; Naples walnuts, 13½@14c; Brazils, 5½@6c; pecans, Texas, 6½@7c; second quality do, 5½@6c; do, Missouri, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 5@5½c; Tennessee peanuts, 4@4½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in active demand, and choice winter varieties were higher. Car lots of New York and fine Michigan fruit are quoted at $3.25@3.50 per brl in lots. But little of this stock is now offered at retail. The street is well supplied with Southern and fair Western fruit, which is in fair request for immediate use. Cranberries are in better request for shipment and local use. The stock is large: Apples, $2.00@3.00 per brl; winter do, $2.50@3.00 per brl in car-lots; New York and Michigan do, $3.00@3.50; pears, 50@65c per basket; New York do, $5.00@6.00 per brl; Concord grapes, 6@7c per lb; Catawba do, 7@8c per lb; quinces, $5.00@7.00 per brl; cranberries, cultivated, $8.00@9.50; wild, $6.50@7.50; Malaga lemons, $6.00@6.50 per box; Louisiana oranges, $8.00@9.00 per brl; California pears, $2.75@3.50 per box. Malaga grapes, $8.00@10.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was without specially new features. Sugars were steady; coffees, rice, sirups, spices, etc., were fairly firm. Business was moderately active at the quotations given below:

RICE—Carolina, 6¾@7¾c; Louisiana, 6¼@7¼c.

COFFEE—O.G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 24@25c; choice and fancy Rio, 22½@23c; good to prime, 21¼@22¼c; common to fair, 19@20c; roasting, 17½@18c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11½@11⅝c; crushed, 11@11½c; granulated, 10⅝@10¾c; powdered, 10⅞@11c; A standard, 10⅛@10¼c; do No. 2, 9⅞@10c; extra C, 9⅝@9¾c; C No. 1, 9⅜@9⅝c; C No. 2, 9⅛@9¼c; yellow, 8½@8¾c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 53@55c; California honey drips, 50@52c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 55@58c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 55@60c; do, prime, 50@55c; common to good, 45@50c; common molasses, 42@45c; black strap, 33@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 25@26c; pepper, 15½@16c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.00@1.05; do No. 2, 90@95c; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAP—True Blue, 5½c; German mottled, 6@6¼c; Blue Lily, 6@6½c; White Lily, 5¾c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5¾@6c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Was in good demand, and firm under light offerings. The orders were chiefly from the lumber districts, and were not all filled, the offerings being inadequate: No. 1 timothy, wood-bound, $8.50@8.75; do wire-bound, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 do, $8.00; mixed, $7.50; upland prairie, $8.00@8.25; No. 1 prairie, $6.50@7.00; slough, $5.00.

HIDES—Were in moderate request and steady: City butchers' cows, 7¼c; steers, 7¾c; green cured light, 9¼c; heavy, 8¼c; damaged, 7¼c; part cured, 8¼c; green salted kip, 11c; green calf, 12½@13c; flint and prime dry kip and calf, 14@16c; dry-salted hides, 12½c; dry flint do, 16@17c; deacon skins, 45@50c; sheep pelts wool estimated at 30c.

OILS—Carbon was active, but for most other oils there was a rather limited call. Prices were not subjected to any change, ranging as follow: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 14⅛c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 19¼c; snow-white, 150 deg. test, 23¼c; head-light, 175 deg. test, 23¾c; Michigan legal test, 27⅛c; Elaine 27c; lard oil, strictly winter, 81c; do extra, 78c; No. 1, 69c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 56@58c; boiled, 59@61c; whale, winter-bleach, 73c; sperm, $1.90; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.00; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 50c; Straits, 55c; winter, miners' oil, 65c; turpentine, 39c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20c; West Virginia oil, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.

POTATOES—Were in moderate request at recent prices. The receipts were smaller, but a good deal of stock that was left over Tuesday came on the market with yesterday's receipts, making the offerings large. Local dealers bought Peachblows at 38@45c, Rose at 35c and russets at 30@32c, in cars on track. Jersey sweet-potatoes were quoted at $3.00 per brl.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply, especially of poultry was large, and the market ruled dull and weak. Fine poultry was held at the outside figures. Game was in moderate demand: Old and large spring chickens, $2.75@3.00 per doz: springs, $2.00@2.50; ducks, $2.25@2.50; turkeys, 10c; geese, $5.00@6.00; prairie chickens, $3.75@4.25; partridges, $2.25; quail, $1.25@1.50; wild ducks, $1.00@2.50; venison, 10@12c.

SEEDS—Were quiet except timothy, the good grades of which were in fair request, and scarce. Sales of timothy were made at $1.17½@1.30, prime closing at $1.25. Clover was steady at $4.75@5.00. Flax sold at $1.25@1.28.

SALT—Continues in moderate demand: Fine salt, 95c; ordinary coarse, $1.30; dairy, with bags, $2.40; without bags, $2.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $3.25.

WHISKY—Was dull and again easier. Sale was reported of 50 brls (raw) at $1.07 per gallon, and 50 brls do at $1.06½.

TEAS—Remain firm as previously quoted. Following is the list:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 28@32c; good do, 46@38c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 60@62c; choice, 68@73c; choicest, 83@88c; fancy, $1.00@1.10.

IMPERIAL—Common, 26@30c; good do, 33@38c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 25@28c; good do, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 88@98c.

JAPAN—Common, 24@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 52@55c; choicest, 55@60c; choicest new, 70@75c.

OOLONGS—Common, 26@28c; good common, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 41@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 53@56c; choice, 58@60c; choicest 73@78c.

WOOD—Dealers report a light demand at steady prices. We quote: Maple, $6.00@6.50; beech, $5.50@6.00; slabs, $4.00@4.50.

WOOL—Continues in moderate demand at the annexed prices: Medium unwashed wools, 25@27c; fine washed, 22@25c; fine fleece washed, 37@40c; medium do, 38@39c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to good, 36@41c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,846	10,352	620
Tuesday	3,445	18,475	1,502
Wednesday	2,834	17,129	1,649
Total	9,125	45,956	3,771
Same time last week	9,400	30,013	2,719
Week before last	10,384	35,810	3,480
Shipments—			
Monday	732	2,182	....
Tuesday	409	2,867	294
Total	1,141	5,049	294

The receipts from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 this year and last compare as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Since Jan. 1, 1877	894,397	2,844,830	255,455
Same time in 1876	928,008	3,078,815	293,083
Decrease	33,611	233,985	37,628

CATTLE—Business was more active than on the two preceding days, and the tone of the market was slightly firmer, especially for Texas cattle and the better class of native butchers' stock, though there was no quotable advance in any description. The unsettled condition of the Eastern markets made shippers a little shy about investing, but fortunately for sellers there was comparatively few desirable shipping cattle on sale, that fact enabling them to sustain prices. Stockers were again in good demand, and sales were readily effected at previous quotations, or at $2.60@3.00 for poor to fair lots, and at $3.25@3.50 for good to prime. Lean old cows (of which there were altogether too many) and inferior mixed lots, including bulls, stags, oxen, and cows, were neglected, and sold as cheap as on any day this season. The extreme range of prices was $1.80@5.60. A car-load of Texas bulls was sold to Sheahan, a Chicago butcher, at the inside figure. The outside quotation was obtained for 15 fancy steers, averaging 1,603 lbs. Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold 62 Texas through cattle, averaging 908 lbs, at $3.50. The market closed steady, with not much stuff left over.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
15	1,603	$5.60	12	1,025	$3.55
44	1,346	5.00	21 stockers	978	3.50
42	1,301	5.00	21 Texas	906	3.50
51	1,284	5.00	41 Texas	911	3.50
16	1,435	4.90	16 stockers	839	3.30
15	1,328	4.85	63 stockers	963	3.45
17	1,287	4.50	20 cows	968	3.30
14	1,161	4.60	11 stockers	920	3.40
36	1,182	4.60	75	971	3.25
36	1,204	4.60	62	926	3.20
16	1,221	4.60	16	1,022	3.12½
18	1,227	4.25	19	1,028	3.10
27	1,444	4.55	40	980	3.10
18	1,227	4.25	11 cows	1,082	3.10
16	1,170	4.15	10 cows	1,027	3.10
18	1,153	4.15	19	1,000	3.00
16	1,216	4.10	11	864	3.00
16	1,050	4.06¼	19	925	2.95
16	1,105	5.06¼	16 cows	1,033	2.65
18	1,151	4.10	9 stockers	694	2.75
18	1,274	4.30	23	790	2.70
20	1,309	4.35	23	837	2.70
29	1,200	4.15	39	877	2.65
31	1,115	3.75	13	888	2.60
18	1,007	3.80	22 cows	805	2.40
36	1,026	3.87½	36 cows	881	2.60
18	1,064	3.75	42 cows	775	2.15
20 cows	1,053	3.75	22 cows	903	2.60
126	1,148	3.75	10 cows	876	2.65
18	1,064	3.75	19 cows	883	2.50
17	1,147	3.62½	30 oxen	1,312	2.25
10	927	3.60	18 T. bulls	1,166	1.80
20	950	3.60			

HOGS—There was a better feeling in the market yesterday. Buyers took hold with more apparent interest than has characterized their movements of late, and, although the receipts were nearly as large as for the day before, the market was firmer for all grades, and in some cases higher. Light weights and good to choice heavy shipping hogs were not appreciably higher, but in heavy and medium weight packing hogs there was an average advance of 5c. Trade was fairly active from the opening of business down to the middle of the afternoon, by which time the yards were practically empty. Sales were reported at $4.00@5.12½ for inferior to extra,—the bulk at $4.75@4.85 for light weights, at $4.70@5.00 for packing grades, and at $4.90@5.10 for good to choice heavy shipping hogs.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
41	382	$5.12½	113	255	$4.85	27	255	$4.75
31	302	5.10	47	325	4.85	45	234	4.75
21	324	5.10	47	200	4.85	91	254	4.75
47	357	5.10	43	202	4.85	61	266	4.75
87	368	5.05	99	186	4.85	61	229	4.75
40	262	5.05	49	258	4.80	33	223	4.75
48	316	5.05	52	314	4.80	36	303	4.75
46	300	5.00	49	321	4.80	54	260	4.75
48	349	5.00	60	275	4.80	54	193	4.75
49	271	5.00	63	274	4.80	59	220	4.75
60	279	5.00	53	188	4.80	50	294	4.75
24	302	5.00	54	141	4.80	41	277	4.75
44	345	5.00	58	284	4.80	50	289	4.70
46	344	5.00	53	290	4.80	57	268	4.70
35	305	5.00	46	275	4.80	25	330	4.70
27	310	5.00	121	280	4.50	125	277	4.70
42	344	5.00	46	312	4.80	26	180	4.70
49	309	5.00	59	270	4.80	29	247	4.70
48	372	4.95	55	255	4.80	22	340	4.70
40	258	4.90	56	180	4.80	21	317	4.70
65	293	4.90	49	184	4.80	20	135	4.40
52	312	4.90	48	291	4.80	25	158	4.25
179	304	4.85	53	273	4.80	26	276	4.25
21	223	4.85	47	310	4.75	145	197	4.25
25	257	4.85	52	241	4.75			
58	280	4.85	24	260	4.75			
55	297	4.85	53	244	6.75			
53	306	4.85						

SHEEP—There was a fair supply and a liberal demand, both shippers and the local trade buying. Prices were steady at $3.00@4.50 for poor to strictly choice grades. We note the following

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
100	91	$3.90	109	82	$4.10	118	85	$3.62½
61	89	3.50	109	77	3.65	111	89	3.75
100	93	4.00	45	89	3.50	100	79	4.12½
52	98	4.15	28	91	3.50	19	93	4.00
90	81	3.00	108	89	3.90			

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—BEEVES—Receipts 1,800, against 2,010 same time last week; quality generally common or medium cattle; a large number of Texas, Cherokee, and Colorado cattle; market extremely dull, and closed weak at a reduction of ¼@½c; a few extra steers, 10¾@11c; good to prime natives, 10@10½c; ordinary to fair, 8½@9¾c; poor to common, 7@8½c; most Texas Cherokee and Colorado steers, 7@8c. Isaac Freese, wholesale slaughterer, and manager of the Manhattan Abattoir, has suspended; liabilities to cattle salesmen, $30,000. Slaughterers for the English market took 100 steers at 9@10c; 840 quarters of beef sent out yesterday, and export for the week 5,200 quarters beef, and 250 live, part of the latter to Bermudas.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,400, making 6,900 for two days, against 7,400 same time last week; demand light; market weak at a reduction of ¼c; poor to good sheep, $3.30@5.25 per 100 lbs; 2 car-loads heavy Canada sheep, 140 lbs, $5.75; a few choice lambs, $6.25.

SWINE—Receipts 6,900, making 10,800 for two days, against 8,400 same time last week; market slow, but a little better feeling; 6 car-loads State and Western, alive, $5.40@5.50 per 100 lbs; 13 car-loads unsold.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—HOGS—Easier; Yorkers, $4.60@4.75; packing, $4.75@5.00; butchers', $5.00@5.20; receipts, 2,600.

CATTLE—Quiet; unchanged; choice shipping steers, $5.00@5.35; fair to good, $4.00@4.75; native cows and heifers, $2.25@3.75; Texans, $2.25@3.50; Colorado natives, $3.37½@4.12½; receipts, 1,700.

SHEEP—Steady, with a good demand; butchers', $2.75@3.75; shipping muttons, $3.75@4.37½; receipts, 800.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week, 4,828; demand and offerings light; sales 20 cars; prices generally unchanged; a few small lots unsold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,100; total for the week, 13,900; market dull, demand light; 10 cars sheep unsold; sales 4 cars; unchanged prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,500; total for the week, 17,500; active and lower; Yorkers, good to best, $4.75@5.00; principally $4.90@5.00; choice heavy to good, $4.80; 20 cars Yorkers; 10 cars heavy unsold.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 272 head through, and 475 head for sale here. Best, $5.40; medium, $4.25@5.00; common, $4.00@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 4,475 head. Yorkers, $4.70@4.90; Philadelphias, $5.10@5.35.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day 1,009 head. Best, $5.25; common, $3.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—HOGS—In fair demand, but at lower rates. Common, $3.75@4.35; light, $4.40@4.60; packing, $4.50@4.70; butchers', $4.75@4.90. Receipts, 3,521; shipments 1,725.

RECEIPTS AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts at the Union Pacific Yards here to-day, 400 head; shipments, 400.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was more active. The offerings consisted principally of piece-stuff, and were nearly all taken at a decline of 25c, making the whole drop this week 50c. Other grades were reported steady. Joists and scantling sold at $8.00@8.25. Common to good inch at $9.00@12.50. Lath were firm at $1.50, and shingles steady at $2.10@2.37½.

Sales: Cargo schr El Tempo, from White Lake, 90,000 ft common at $9.25; 30,000 ft selects at $15.00.

Cargo schr Golden Fleece, from Cheboygan, deckload, 136,000 ft strips and boards at $7.00, $11.75, and $26.00—mill tally; cargo schr North Cape, from Duncan City, 375,000 ft milling boards at $12.50; cargo F. B. Gardner, from Duncan City, 420,000 ft mill-run boards at $12.50; cargo G. L. Wrenn, from Alpena, 200,000 ft mill-run at $12.50; 50,000 lath at $1.50; cargo Wolverine, from Grand River, 150,000 ft common strips and boards at $10.00; cargo C. R. Johnson, from White Lake, 120,000 ft strips and boards at $11.00; 10,000 lath at $1.50; and schr Grace Murray, from Duncan City, 250,000 ft Norway joists at $8.00.

Lumber freights were weaker at $1.75 from Manitee, and $1.50@1.62½ from Muskegon.

The yard market was fairly active. The large receipts do not appear to have any effect on prices. Following is the price-list:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch	$34.00@35.00
Third clear, 1 inch	29.00@30.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	30.00@31.00
First and second clear dressed siding	16.50@17.00
First common dressed siding	14.50@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	26.00@27.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	17.00
Box boards, A, 14 inches and upwards	35.00
Box boards, B, 14 inches and upwards	28.00
Box boards, C	18.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@26.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 inch	17.00
D or common stock boards	14.00@15.00
Common lumber—outside prices are for dry:	
Fencing, No. 1, 14@16 ft	11.00@12.00
Fencing, do, 12 to 20 feet	10.50@11.50
Fencing No. 2	9.00@10.00
Common boards, 10 to 20 feet	10.50@12.00
Cull boards	9.00@10.00
Dimension stuff	10.50@11.50
Dimension stuff, 22 to 30 feet	13.00@18.00
Small timber, 6x6 to 8x8	10.00@11.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	18.00
Lath	1.75@ 2.00
Shingles "A" standard	2.50@ 2.60
Shingles "A" choice to extra	2.65@ 2.75
Dry shingles 15c extra.	

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following telegrams were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON, Oct. 31.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; spring, 10s 6d@11s 4d. Corn steady. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat weaker; fair average California, 62s. Corn—Fair average American mixed, 30s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather easier. Corn quiet. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat, for prompt shipment during the present and following month, 49s 6d. Arrivals off coast—Wheat small. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week—Flour, 110,000@115,000 qrs; wheat, 320,000@325,000 qrs; corn, 150,000@155,000 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—Mess pork—Prime Eastern, 68s; Western, 62s. Cumberland sides, 45s; short rib sides, 41s 6d; long clear sides, 40s; short clears, 41s 6d; hams, 50s; shoulders, 69s. Lard, 45s 6d. Prime mess beef, 95s; India mess beef, 105s; extra India mess beef, 110s. Tallow, 40s 6d. Cheese, 64s.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—11:30 a. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 6d; spring, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 12s 8d; club, No. 1, 13s 4d; No. 2, 12s 11d. Corn, No. 1, 29s 6d; No. 2, 29s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 45s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—Latest.—COTTON—Market dull and easier: 6 7-16@6⅝d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 5,000.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 12s 8d @13s; do club, 12s 11d@13s 4d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 3d@11s 2d; do winter, 10s 6d@11s 2d. Corn—Western mixed, 29s 3d@29s 6d. Oats—American, 3s. Barley, 3s 6d.

PEAS—Canadian, 38s.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 45@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 47s 6d. Prime mess beef, 92s 6d. Lard—American, 45s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 40s 6d; short do, 41s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 64s.

TALLOW—40s 9d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s 9d@8s; refined; 12s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—31s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 3d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—25s.

ANTWERP, Oct. 31.—PETROLEUM—31f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—GRAIN—Spring wheat freely dealt in, opening rather more firmly, but subsequently receding about 1c per bu, and closing weak on liberal offerings of most grades; operations in contract line chiefly in No. 2 spring, with free settlements reported on a basis of market rates; winter wheat yielded 1@2c per bu and closed heavy on ample supply, especially of red and comparatively moderate demand; contracts for No. 2 red for October delivery reported as settled to a fair aggregate at current figures; 7,000 bu ungraded red Western at $1.30½@1.40; 16,000 bu No. 1 Chicago spring at $1.31; 40,000 bu No. 2 do, $1.27@1.30; 48,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.29@1.30. Corn less active; offerings for early delivery on a restricted scale, and prices advanced about ½c per bu, checking operations; at the close market comparatively dull and generally weaker; mixed Western ungraded, 61@62c. Rye as last quoted. Oats more active; almost wholly for local trade purposes at an improvement of about ½c per bu, closing firmly; mixed Western, 4,200 bu, at 33½@35½c; white Western, 7,700 bu, at 37@41c; No. 2 Chicago, 35,000 bu, at 37½c; No. 1 Chicago, 2,300 bu in store, at 40c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork was very quiet for early delivery, and at the close quoted lower and irregular; sales of 50 brls in lots at $15.00, with round lots reported as available at the close at $14.50; for forward delivery Western mess attracted very little attention and measurably free from speculative manipulation, even on Western account, and quoted at the close depressed and unsettled, with November option quoted nominal; December do; seller remainder of the year do; January down to $13.80@13.90, with no sales reported. Cut meats continue inactive at about previous quotations. Bacon quiet and generally unchanged as to value. Western steam lard more freely dealt in for early delivery, partly for export at lower prices; sales of 1,400 tcs prime at $8.70@8.72½, closing at $8.70, and 250 tcs to arrive at $8.65; for forward delivery, moderately active; November option quoted at $8.62½@8.65; December, $8.57½; seller remainder of the year at $8.57½; January, $8.62½@8.65; February, $8.72½; sales of 2,000 tcs November option at $8.65; 500 tcs do special delivery for export at $8.70; 500 tcs December at $8.57½; 2,250 tcs seller remainder of the year at $8.65; 1,250 tcs January at $8.65; 1,000 tcs February at $8.72½@8.75.

TALLOW—Less active; quoted at $7.75 for prime city, with sales reported of 75,000 lbs, chiefly at $7.68¾@7.75.

SUGARS—Raw in light demand, on a basis of 8@8½c for fair to good refining Cuba; refined moderately sought at easier prices, including cut-loaf at 10⅞c.

WHISKY—Declined to $1.09½; sales, 100 brls.

FREIGHTS—Generally tame and weak; room by steam for grain for Liverpool declined 1d per bu, while rates on provisions ruled stronger; otherwise changes unimportant, though favorable to shippers; for Liverpool, engagements were 40,000 bu grain at 9d per bu; 2,000 boxes cheese at 50s; by steam from Chicago of through freight, considerable shipments of lard and bacon are reported within range of 80@86c per 100 lbs, via Boston.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—COTTON—Quiet; 11 3-16@11 5-16c; futures easy; November, 10.95@10.96c; December, 10.93@10.94c; January, 11c; February, 11.12c; March, 11.26@11.27c; April, 11.39@11.41c; May, 11.52@11.54c; June, 11.65@11.67c.

FLOUR—Market dull; receipts, 23,000 brls; prices unchanged. Rye flour dull; $4.00@4.40.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; Western, $2.65@3.00.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; receipts, 279,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.29@1.30; No. 1 Chicago spring, $1.31; hard No. 1 spring, $1.32½@1.33. Rye quiet but firm; Western, 70@72c. Barley—No. 2 Canada, 86@87c. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts, 44,000 bu; high mixed, 62c. Oats fairly active; receipts, 59,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 32@38c; white do, 34@43c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; crude, 8½c; refined, 13⅜c.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Unchanged.

STRAINED RESIN—Unchanged.

EGGS—21½@23½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; new mess, $15.00. Beef quiet but steady. Western long clear middles dull and heavy; 8¼c. Lard heavy; prime steam, $8.70@8.75.

BUTTER—Western, 11@22c.

WHISKY—$1.09½.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—FLOUR—Market dull; superfine, $5.25; XX, $5.50; XXX, $5.75@6.75; high grades, $6.75@7.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; white, 61c; yellow, 58c. Oats quiet and weak; 36@38c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and steady; $2.55@2.65.

HAY—Steady, with a fair demand; prime, $14.00@15.00; choice, $16.00@16.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; $15.00@15.50. Lard quiet but steady; refined, tierce, $9.50@9.62½; keg, $9.75@10.00. Bulk meats dull, weak, and lower, shoulders, 7⅛c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders, 8⅛@8¼c; clear rib, 9⅝@9⅞c; clear, 10⅛c. Hams, sugar-cured, firmer; small scarce; 14¾@15c; other sizes, 13@14½c; plain, 11½@12c.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal; rectified Louisiana, $1.03@1.05; Western, $1.06@1.11.

COFFEE—Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 16¾@20c in gold.

SUGAR—Scarce and firm; common to good common, 8⅛c; yellow clarified, 9c.

MOLASSES—Active and a shade higher; 56@60c.

RICE—Demand fair and market firm; 5@6½c.

BRAN—Market easier; 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western super, $3.75@4.50; other grades unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and lower; Western, $1.25; do No. 2 winter red, spot, and November, $1.36½; December, $1.40; do No. 3 winter red, spot, $1.30. Corn—Western dull and lower; Western mixed, spot, 61@61½c; November, 61½c; December, old or new, 60@60½c; steamer, 57c. Oats fairly active and steady; Southern, 32@36c; Western white, 33@34½c; do mixed, 31@32c. Rye quiet at 64@66c.

HAY—Dull.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Pork, $14.75@15.00. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 6⅜c; clear rib sides, 8c; packed, 7⅜@8⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅛c; clear rib sides, 9⅛@9⅜c. Hams, 13@14c. Lard—Refined, 9¾.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

COFFEE—Dull; buyers and sellers apart.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.10½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,400 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 82,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—FLOUR—Dull, weak, and lower for low grades; extra fall, $4.75@5.00; double extra fall, $5.25@5.50; triple, $5.65@5.80.

GRAIN—Wheat higher for medium grades; No. 3 red fall, $1.27½@1.28 cash; $1.28 November; $1.26 December; No. 4 do, $1.14. No. 2 spring, $1.11 cash. Corn steady and unchanged; No. 2, 43c cash; 42½c November; 42⅞@42¾c May. Oats steady; No. 2, 25⅛@25¼c cash; 25¼ November and December. Rye quiet at 54@54½c November. Barley easier, but good demand; prime to fancy Minnesota, 70@85c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged; $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing, $13.75@14.00; round lots, $12.62½ for the year. Lard nominal; $8.25. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; $6.75; $7.75; $8.00 packed. Bacon quiet, but unchanged; $7.75; $9.59; $1.00.

COTTON—Steady, with good demand; sales 1,800; middling, 10⅛c; low middling, 10¼c; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,600; stock, 12,655.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 600 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 31.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.31; amber Michigan, spot and December, $1.30½; November, $1.30; No. 2 red winter, spot, October, and November, $1.28; December, $1.28½; rejected Wabash, $1.04. Corn steady; high-mixed, 50c; No. 2 spot, 48c; November, 47½c; damaged, 46c; new, 40½c. Oats dull; No. 2 held at 27c; 26½c bid; No. 2 white, 28c.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 3c; corn to Buffalo, 2¾c; wheat to Oswego, 6c; corn to Oswego, 5½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Prime, $4.95; mammoth, $5.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 6,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 82,000 bu; oats, 3,600 bu.

TOLEDO, Oct. 31—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat closed dull; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.31; amber Michigan, November, $1.30½; No. 2 red winter, December, $1.28⅛. Corn dull; high-mixed, 50c; No. 2, spot, 48c; November, 47⅛c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; opened and closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.13; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.10⅛; No. 2, $1.08⅛; November, $1.05⅛; December, $1.04⅛; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.04. Corn easier; No. 2, 44½c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 24⅞c. Rye less firm; No. 1, 54½@55c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring, cash and November, 63½c; December, 65c.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand; held firmly.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 137,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 199,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 31.—COTTON—Dull at 10⅝c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive; red, $1.18@1.28. Corn quiet but firm at 45@46c; new easier; 34@35c. Oats quiet but steady; 27@31c. Rye steady at 58@60c. Barley dull; prime Northwestern, 62@65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $13.75. Lard in good demand; steam, $8.15; kettle, $9.00@9.25. Bulk meats quiet; partly-cured shoulders, $5.75; short clear, $7.75, boxed. Bacon firm; short ribs, $9.37½; short clear, $9.75.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.07.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Quiet at 57c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31.—COTTON—Quiet; 10⅝c.

FLOUR—Market dull; extra, $4.25@4.50; family, $5.00@5.25; No. 1, $6.00@6.25; fancy, $6.50@7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; held at $1.28; amber, $1.33; white, $1.45. Corn—Market dull; white, 54c; mixed, 52c. Rye—Market dull; 67½c. Oats—Market dull; white, 32c; mixed, 31c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—None here. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7⅜@8⅛c, all loose. Bacon quiet but firm; scarce; shoulders, 9⅛@10c. Hams—Sugar-cured steady at 14c. Lard quiet but firm; scarce; choice leaf tierce, 11c; do kegs, 11½c.

WHISKY—Firmer; $1.07.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.21@1.23; November, $1.20; December, $1.19 bid. Corn—42½@43c. Rye—52@52½c. Oats—22@26c.

PROVISIONS—Easier; shoulders, 6⅝c; clear rib, 7½c; hams, 11@11½c. Lard—Steam, 8½@8¾c; kettle, 9½c.

HOGS—Dull; $4.40@4.60; receipts, 1,400.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; amber, $1.44@1.46; red, $1.41@1.43. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 31.—COTTON—Market dull; 10½c; sales, 2,300 bales; receipts, 1,300; stock, 19,000. Sight exchange on New York, ⅛ discount. Others unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—GRAIN—No trade this morning; prices nominally unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at yesterday's quotations.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Quiet; mixed and yellow, 68@69. Oats firm and unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Oct. 31.—HIGHWINES—Quiet; sales, 50 brls at $1.06.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Oct. 31.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10½c; net receipts, 4,356 bales; gross receipts, 4,404 bales; sales, 888; export, coastwise, 6,104.

MOBILE, Oct. 31.—COTTON—Easy; middling, 10⅝@10½c; net receipts, 1,982 bales; sales, 1,000; exports coastwise, 1,621.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10⅝c; net receipts, 4,794 bales; sales, 2,000.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 31.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10⅛@10 9-16c; net receipts, 2,718 bales; gross receipts, 2,738; sales, 1,513; Great Britain, 6,611 bales; coastwise, 2,829.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Business continues quiet with package houses, and jobbing trade sluggish; cotton goods quiet and unchanged; fancy prints quiet, but shirtings in fair request; heavy woolens for men's wear dull; flannels in steady demand; foreign goods quiet.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 31.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 12½c.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 31.—PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, $2.30 at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 13⅜c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 31.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Dull at 31c.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 9:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	* 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
aGeneva Lake & Rockford	*10:00 a. m.	*10:45 a. m.
aGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	......
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Cairo, New Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	§ 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:50 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	*	* 4:30 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:50 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express, Ottawa and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas City, Atchison & St. Joe Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Pacific Night Expr'ss for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	§ 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	7:35 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	9:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Columbus & East Day Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Columbus & East Night Ex.	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sunday excepted ... 9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't go until ... 8 p. m.
Friday morning's boat goes through to Ahnapee.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, tri-weekly ... 7 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, and Pentwater, Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at ... 9 a. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Friday ... 7 p. m.
Office and docks, foot Michigan-av.

THE DUELLO.

John M. Binckley Challenges Dr. Tope to Mortal Combat.

But the Doctor Prosaically Swears His Life Against Mr. B.

Alleged Cause of the Trouble Between the Two Men.

What Mr. B. Has to Say Regarding the "Scoundrel Tope."

A Bosom Friend Who Declines to Make Any Revelations.

About two weeks ago the Chicago papers published a Milwaukee dispatch to the effect that John M. Binckley, who was Assistant Attorney-General under President Johnson, who had lived in this city for some years, but who had resided in Milwaukee for twelve months or so, had mysteriously disappeared—that it was unknown where he had gone, and that it was feared that he had committed suicide under the influence of mental excitement or aberration. This was followed in a couple of days by another dispatch, stating authoritatively that Mr. Binckley had not committed suicide, and was all right. The explanation of these dispatches came out yesterday in this city before Justice Pollak. It is an explanation excessively

PAINFUL IN ITS NATURE,

in view of the standing of all the parties concerned; and it is impossible to believe the truth of the story regarding the alleged offense of two of them. It is far more reasonable to imagine that Mr. Binckley, who has gone through very much worriment and distress, and has met with many misfortunes during the last eight years, is laboring under some singular delusion, than to believe that the lady to whom he has been married for seventeen years has been guilty of the crime charged against her.

During 1874 and 1875 Mr. Binckley lived with his family at Irving Park. During their residence there they got acquainted with

DR. J. W. TOPE,

a young doctor, who had been appointed physician of the Poor-House and Insane Asylum by Dr. Ben Miller in the spring of 1872, soon after Miller was elected County Superintendent of Public Charities. The Doctor and Mr. Binckley's family were on terms of reasonable intimacy, but no one had ever heard or dreamed of any shadow of an impropriety until three weeks ago. About that time, it is alleged, Mr. Binckley discovered in some unknown manner that his wife had been guilty of too much intimacy with Dr. Tope. He charged her with the fact, and it is further alleged that she, at his dictation, wrote a confession of misdeeds,—containing nothing criminal, however. Subsequently, however, she repudiated this confession, and asserted that it was made under threats. Assuming, of course, that Mr. Binckley believed the truth of the alleged intimacy, it is not unlikely that he, a man of strong and quick passions, did behave in such a manner that his wife thought the best thing to do to escape immediate danger was to sign any document that he might present to her. Then she left, and went to her folks in Virginia. Her father, Harvey Mitchell, who was for many years a draftsman in the Land Office, is dead. Her mother was a daughter of Gov. Johnston, of Virginia, and a sister of Gen. Joseph Johnston; and it is understood that she has gone with her children to stay with her uncle until this melancholy business is settled. About the day after this explosion at Milwaukee,

THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH WAS RECEIVED

at police headquarters in this city:

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—*M. C. Hickey, Esq., General Superintendent of Police, Chicago, Ill.*: John M. Binckley, of this city, former resident of your city, left here this morning for your city with murderous designs on Dr. John Tope, of Oak Park. Jealousy the cause. Notify Tope at once. Private. WM. BECK, Chief of Police.

The police, after notifying Tope that a gentleman with blood in his eye was coming down from Milwaukee in search of him, started out themselves to see if they could find Binckley. This, singularly enough, they were unable to do, although he must have reached the city about the 15th and been here ever since—over two weeks. Tope heard nothing about him, and was beginning to indulge in hopes that it was a horrid dream, when he got

THE FOLLOWING LETTER:

CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1877.—*Dr. J. W. Tope, Mont Clare, Cook County*—SIR: Last Sunday a week past I called at your lodgings about sunset, and was invited to await you in your room. I chose not to stain a blameless (?) fireside with your blood, and left word for you to meet me at the depot, where (knowing you always carried arms) I intended to make you fight. The police protected you. Since then I have been dogged night and day. On the 22d I wrote you offering to meet you at the house of one of your Masonic brethren, unarmed, for a private personal interview. You have not responded. No living person knew my object. I reveal it to you. It was to make an unlawful proposal. If you are cowardly you will now have my liberty in your power, for, finding no other way, I avow hereby my proposal, which is for a mortal combat. As I can invite no friend to expose himself in Illinois, it must necessarily be a secret meeting between us, which is not prescribing terms. This I do prescribe, and nothing else, viz.: the fight must go on until one is dead. Now all the rest is with you, and as you know yourself to be uncommonly deft and skillful, you perceive your immense advantage over bungling strength. Make everything to please yourself; but I limit the time to ten days after notice. If you evade this, I will, if I must, adopt another way. No person as yet has ever heard from me the reason of my hostility. An answer to this will reach me, directed to the care of the Hon. S. F. Norton, No. 69 Dearborn street, Chicago, who will not imagine the contents. Respectfully, JOHN M. BINCKLEY.

He received this Friday or Saturday at his place at Mount Clare, and, after thinking it over to make up his mind as to what was best to be done, he went to Justice Pollak yesterday morning and

SWORE OUT A WARRANT

for Binckley's arrest on a charge of having threatened to take his life. The warrant was handed to Constable George Hartman. It was Tope's impression that Binckley might be found at the house of Mrs. Bigelow, down on Wabash avenue, and there the officer went, but was unsuccessful. Then somebody suggested that Binckley was on intimate terms with Chapman, the architect, who has an office in Room 16, Lakeside Building. So Tope and Hartman went there, and were fortunate enough to find Binckley in Chapman's room. Tope identified him, and Hartman served the warrant. Tope, being a rather cautious and nervous man, immediately insisted that Hartman should search Binckley for the purpose of taking any weapons which he might have about him, he fearing somewhat lest Binckley might shoot him or otherwise kill him while on the way to the Justice's office. Hartman searched the prisoner, but found nothing. Then they went to Pollak's, where Binckley's letter to Tope was produced, and Binckley admitted that he wrote it, and said that he didn't regret having sent it, it being the only thing that could be done under the circumstances. So Justice Pollak ordered Mr. Binckley to give bail in the sum of $5,000, to appear, etc., which was given, Mr. Chapman going on his bond.

THE CHALLENGER.

After reading the above statement of the preliminary facts by No. 3 of THE TRIBUNE staff, it came to the mind of No. 6 that perhaps it would be well if he saw Mr. Binckley and took some views from that side of the case. No man knew where Mr. Binckley was, but to hunt up his bail, Mr. Cass Chapman, was the obvious way to find him. Mr. Chapman was said by the veracious directory to live at No. 953 Wabash avenue. On reaching that place, the reporter No. 6 jammed away at the door for some time, and at last brought a response,—a man in an overcoat, who said that he was Mr. Binckley. Mr. Binckley is a man above the medium height, broad-shouldered, thin, with heavy eye-brows, retreating eyes, long and dark beard, and a peculiar look about him which made the reporter apprehensive about going in. Reassured, however, by two glasses and a bottle on the table, No. 6 went in and said to Mr. Binckley:

"I learn that you have been taken before a Justice Court this afternoon, sir."

"It is true, I have."

"Would you kindly state what was the cause of this prosecution?"

"I don't see any reason for denying the truth about the whole matter. I came to this city

INTENDING TO KILL A MAN.

I came to this city with the intention of killing a d—d scoundrel."

"I suppose, then, from the fact that you are arrested, that you did not kill him."

"No, sir. He is a coward and a scoundrel, and he didn't answer my note to him."

"What was your note?"

Mr. Binckley then put on certain eye-glasses, and, raising himself up to the level of the hanging-lamp, he read the challenge from himself to Dr. Tope, which is given above, and then he continued:

"You see how basely the charge of intending to assassinate is brought against me. I tell you openly and frankly that I came here with the intention of killing that man, but when I couldn't find him, as I had expected, I sent him this note. He is a coward. He did not respond. Instead of that, he went to a magistrate and swore his life against me. That is, he swore under the clause in the law that he was in fear of his life from me,—just as if I was a poisoner, an assassin, a man who came out from behind a tree. I assure you that I tried to give him exact justice. I asked him to meet me and to

FIGHT IT OUT TO THE DEATH.

But he is a scoundrel and a coward, and he refused."

"What was the result of this?"

"Now, mind you, he didn't take me under the dueling clause. He might have done that. But he did not. If he had seen fit to prosecute me for sending a challenge, I should be in jail. But he did not. He simply went, like the scoundrel that he is, and swore that he feared for his life. In fact, he swore his life against me. He knew that he was in no danger of his life. But that is the kind of man he is."

"Will you be kind enough to state what was the reason of sending this challenge?"

"IT WAS MY DEADLY HATRED TO THE MAN."

"Upon what was that hatred based?"

"I decline to answer that question. That is the only thing I have to keep in reserve. I will not tell you the cause of that. My manhood, my honesty, my honor, all forbid. I will not tell you what the cause was."

"I understand that a telegram has been sent from the Chief of Police of Milwaukee to the Chief of Police of Chicago stating that you had come down here with blood in your eye."

"Such a telegram was sent. It was sent by one F. F. Browne, who was formerly the editor of the *Lakeside Monthly*. He is a nervous, fidgetty, apprehensive sort of a man. He learned somehow about this matter, and he bothered the police until they sent the telegram."

"Upon what did he base his knowledge?"

"That is a branch of the other question, and I decline to answer it."

After having passed the hospitalities of the evening, which reporter No. 6 believes to have been 1846 brandy, Mr. Chapman, in whose room the interview was held, and Mr. Binckley bade the reporter good evening, the latter stopping him to say:

"I wish, above all things, that you would set clear before the public the fact that

I AM NOT AN ASSASSIN,

that I am not a poisoner, that I am not one who goes about to slay behind a tree or post, and that I simply sent this man a challenge, asking him to meet me in fair and open combat, and that he refused. I cross-examined him in court this afternoon, and he was forced to swear that the only apprehension that he had from me was based upon the receipt of this letter. I signed a bond, and this man is now just as free from me, if he were here before me this moment, as you are. This was a model quarrel. It was carried on strictly in privacy. He refused to fight me, and I did the best I could to make him. He is a scoundrel."

Before any other explanation as to the character of Dr. Tope could be made, the reporter fled down the staircase.

On reading the above account by No. 6 of the staff, No. 7 was moved to go forth in search of

F. F. BROWNE,

formerly of the *Lakeside Monthly*, who was of the parties named. Mr. Browne was as nearly inaccessible as No. 561 Leavitt street could be. Further, Mr. Browne was in the midst of his family. It was not difficult to surmise that he had been in the newspaper business by the carefulness with which he evaded questions and that around the matter at issue.

After narrating the fact that Mr. Binckley had been arrested, which, with all its attendant circumstances, seemed strange to Mr. Browne, the reporter continued a series of questions, which were parried with the ability of a veteran. Mr. Browne had not been at Milwaukee as the friend of the family, but upon his own business. What he had come to know about the possible difficulties between Mr. and Mrs. Binckley had come to him in the strict seal of confidence, and he would not (could not) speak of them. Mr. Browne deplored the necessity of having the public press deal with the matter at all, because if it should come to light that Mr. Binckley was the victim of a hallucination it would be very painful to have the matters supposed by Mr. Binckley charged against any member of the family. It had been, to be sure, charged by various and sundry that Mr. Binckley was non-compos, but that had not been proved. It should, however, be stated that the general tone of Mr. Browne's views was in the way of explaining all matters on the basis of the hallucination of Mr. Binckley.

When the question was put to him point blank, "Does not the deadly hatred of Mr. Binckley toward Dr. Tope grow out of the latter's alleged friendship with the former's wife and family when they lived at Irving Park?" then there was no direct answer,—rather one which grew out of the fact that Mr. Browne knew certain things solely in confidence, and could not honorably use them.

It further appeared that Mrs. Binckley had gone home to her parents; that Mr. Browne had been a firm friend of Mr. Binckley's; and that he held it a solemn duty in such cases to protect a friend's household from the attack of even rumor.

To put the reporter's conclusions into the shortest possible expression, would be to say that (1) he knew all about the row, (2) that he had promised not to tell, (3) that he firmly believed that Binckley was mad, or at least a monomaniac, and (4) that he didn't want to talk about the matter.

PERSONAL.

In 1860, Mr. Binckley was a clerk in the Interior Department at Washington, and it was during that time that he became engaged to and married his wife. After the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the appointment of Caleb Smith as Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Binckley resigned. He remained around Washington, earning his living as lawyer, claim agent, heavy writer for the *Intelligencer*, etc., until 1866, when Mr. Johnson Johnsonized, and he was appointed first a clerk in the office of the Attorney-General and afterwards an Assistant-Attorney-General, which place he held until toward the close of Mr. Johnson's Administration. Then he came here and hung out a shingle, but for some reason or other was unable to make any headway. Although possessed of considerable natural ability, his ways were a little too positive and decisive to please the majority of mankind, and he had a very hard time of it. One of the members of his family painted and wrote, and with what was acquired in this way and what little he earned they managed to scratch along. He went up to Milwaukee for the purpose of doing editorial work upon one of the papers there, but that fell through after a time, and since then he has been living as he best could. It is to be feared that the many misfortunes and discouragements which he has met with have had their effect upon his mind.

THE COURTS.

Record of New Suits, Judgments, Criminal Cases, Divorces, Etc.

Judge Blodgett yesterday decided the motion to open the decree in the case of J. H. Francis, Assignee of James G. Spier, vs. The Executors and Heirs of George Spurck. It seems that back in 1865, Spier, who had been building a distillery at Peoria, finding himself embarassed, made an agreement with Spurck and one G. T. Barker, by which they were to pay off liens to the amount of $34,250 against the property, to run the distillery three or six months, and at the end of that time Spier was to repay them the money with 10 per cent interest, or in default they were each to have a one-third interest in the business. Spier was unable to pay, and the three became partners, each having a one-third interest. Barker was bought out by Spier in 1867, and Spurck and Spier ran together until 1870, when the distillery was burned. A settlement was then had. Subsequently the Assignee of Spier filed a bill against Spurck's representatives, claiming that Spier was entitled to large profits in the business which he had not received. A settlement was, however, effected, and a decree by agreement entered in February last to carry out the terms of settlement agreed on. Subsequently Henry Mansfield filed a petition to have the decree opened on the ground that the Assignee had made a very disadvantageous settlement, and had improperly waived a large portion of the just claims against Spurck's estate. He therefore asked leave to be allowed to prove the facts.

Judge Blodgett yesterday declined to allow the decree to be opened. He said the claim was contested, that the statute of limitation would probably be a bar, and that the settlement appeared to be open and satisfactory to all parties. No new facts had been claimed to be discovered which would alter the case, and it was desirable that both the estates involved should be settled and litigation ended. The motion was therefore overruled.

A new question, and one of much importance to dealers in stock of this State, was decided on the 29th ult. in the Superior Court, in the case of the People ex rel. vs. Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company of this city, on mandamus to compel the issuing of certificates of stock.

Adams having recovered judgment against Church in that court sued out execution, and caused it to be levied under Sec. 52 to Sec. 57, p. 628, statute of 1874, on fifty shares of the stock of that Company standing in the name of Church on its books, bid it off at the Sheriff's sale, and applied to the Company for new certificates to be issued to him for them, which the Company refused to do, and then he commenced these proceedings to compel it.

The Company in its answer, though denying the execution, levy, and sale, yet admitted the issue of the stock to Church, and averred that he had indorsed and pledged it as security for debts he owed to third persons prior to the levy, and that those third persons, by reason of such indorsement and pledge, had a right to the stock superior to any that Adams could acquire by his levy made after the pledge, although there was nothing on the books of the Company to show such indorsement and pledge.

Judge Gary held, however, upon demurrer to that part of the answer, that there being nothing on the books of the Company to show the rights of these third persons, the execution, levy, and sale, if duly made, carried the title to the stock against them, and a peremptory writ would be awarded, if, on trial by a jury, it should appear that the proceedings were regular.

A. B. MEEKER & CO.

Robert E. Jenkins and C. Norman Fay, Assignees in bankruptcy of A. B. Meeker & Co., filed a bill yesterday against Alexander J. Leith, as Receiver of the Joliet Iron & Steel Company, asking for an account. They set out that, in October, 1874, an arrangement was made by which A. B. Meeker & Co. should furnish to the Iron & Steel Company the raw material, consisting of pig-iron, spiegel, coal, etc., necessary for the manufacture of steel rails, make all necessary advances, incur liabilities by way of drafts, notes, etc., and receive in pledge therefor all the products of the works to be delivered on the grounds of the Western Dock Company. They were also to sell the iron and steel so manufactured for a commission of 2½ per cent. This arrangement was carried out until July last, when the Iron & Steel Company failed, owing A. B. Meeker $198,236.28. The Assignees of the latter firm have had some disagreement with the Receiver of the Company as to the exact amount due them, and this bill is filed by agreement to obtain a judicial settlement of the matter.

THE CHICAGO LIFE.

Judge Williams entered an order yesterday fixing 4 per cent as the basis on which the valuation of the policies in the Chicago Life-Insurance Company case should be calculated. A petition for this purpose was filed by the Receiver of the Company several days ago, setting out that no report of the Company's liabilities could be made until this was done.

Judge Williams said that he thought the Legislature, when it passed the Insurance law, intended the 4 per cent basis should be adopted in all cases. The testimony of the experts in the Republic Life-Insurance Company case was to the same effect. He had in that case adopted a 6 per cent basis for other reasons; but here, the facts being different, and the premiums being calculated on a 4 per cent valuation, he would order the same standard to be adopted for ascertaining the net value of the policies.

THE CHICAGO FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY,

through its Assignee, James K. Murphy, makes the following showing:

Cash, Oct. 1		$16,048
Paid United States Marshal	$320	
Paid warrants	147	
Expenses	125—	302
Balance on hand		$15,746

DIVORCES.

Allan F. Little filed a bill yesterday against his wife, Catharine N. Little, asking for a divorce on account of her desertion.

Judge Williams yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Olivia Johnson from Charles W. Johnson, on the ground of drunkenness, and to George Reed from Mary Ann Reed for the same reason.

Judge Moore granted a decree to Florence M. Kinnie from Edmund D. Kinnie, on the ground of adultery, and to Ella Sparling from George Sparling, on the ground of cruelty.

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond yesterday decided the case of Southworth et al., Assignees of Heinz, Noble & Co., vs. Murphy and others. It appeared that on the same day on which Heinz, Noble & Co. went into bankruptcy—December, 1875—a judgment was entered by confession against the firm in the Circuit Court of McLean County, before Judge Murphy, who was also interested in the case. The warrant to confess judgment was signed only by one of the members of the firm. The bill was filed to set this judgment aside, so as to allow the property seized to be used in favor of all the creditors. Three questions were raised: First, as to the validity of the judgment as against the other creditors; second, as to whether the member of the firm who signed the judgment note had any power to do so; and, third, whether the judgment was valid, having been rendered in vacation before a Judge who was interested in the judgment.

Judge Drummond held that the judgment should be set aside; that it did not give the defendants any preference as against the other creditors of the firm; that it had not been shown that sufficient authority was given to the member of the firm who signed the warrant to confess judgment, nor did it appear conclusively that the parties who entered judgment did so in good faith without knowledge of the insolvency of Heinz, Noble & Co.

Judge Drummond was engaged yesterday afternoon in hearing a demurrer to the bill against the stockholders of the Butterfield Overland Company to compel them to pay an assessment of 40 per cent on their stock.

The arguments on the demurrer to the bill of the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. The Frear Stone Manufacturing Company and its stockholders were concluded yesterday morning before Judge Farwell, and the case taken under advisement.

Lewis Walker, indicted in the United States Court for robbing a passenger on the Union Transportation Company's line of twenty $4 bills, Canadian money, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Blodgett. Sentence was suspended to allow the introduction of some evidence.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the Buffalo Insurance Company filed a libel against the steam propeller Prussia to recover $4,837.69. The Companies insured the cargo of the schooner O. M. Bond last summer on her trip from Chicago east. While she was moored in the Welland Canal, on her voyage, the Prussia carelessly collided with her and drove her on the rocks, causing nearly a total loss of the cargo. The Companies, being compelled to pay the insurance, now ask that the Prussia be compelled to reimburse them, the accident being caused by her negligence.

The Stonington Savings Bank filed a bill against Alice Nugent, A. H. Emery, O. L. Bassett, H. A. Fletcher, and Hugh Turner to foreclose a mortgage for $5,000 on Lots 51, 52, and 53 in Cottage Grove Addition to Chicago.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the case of Biddle & Boyd, an order was entered for the sale of the assets at public auction after three weeks' notice by publication.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed Assignee of G. M. Gross.

G. W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of Alex L. and J. R. Thorne.

The creditors of Louis Jaeger & Bro. yesterday accepted a composition of 25 per cent, payable one-fourth in cash and the remainder in two, four, and six months with 6 per cent interest.

An Assignee will be chosen for John Bent at 10 o'clock a. m. to-day.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The jury in the case of Joseph Lewis, on trial for horse-stealing, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mike Egan was tried for horse-stealing and acquitted.

Abraham Jacobs was tried for the larceny of a cow, and given two years in the Penitentiary.

William Woodruff was found guilty of larceny, and given six days in the County Jail.

William Gorman was tried for larceny and acquitted.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—658, Hill vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—132, 133, 134, 136, 139, 141 to 148, 150 to 157, inclusive. No. 131, Grabel vs. Muelheisen, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—279, 280¼, 284, 285, 286, 287, 291, 293, 296, 297. No. 249, Osborne vs. Gregg, still on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—No further call this term.

JUDGE ROGERS—453, and 456 to 480, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—280 to 300, inclusive, except 284, 290, 291, 295, 296, 298, 299. No. 241, Rigdon vs. Clark, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—518, Fox vs. Long, on trial.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Joseph Freiber vs. Louis Rubens, $35.—Leopold Mayer vs. Michael Hambrecht, $43.25.—A. Gridley et al. vs. Thomas and Patrick Kenney, $60.80.—Elisha Robinson vs. Josef F. Haut, $132.60.

JUDGE GARY—J. H. Meltimore et al. vs. Richard T. Race, $417.67.—Hugh Maher vs. W. M. and T. Olcott; verdict, $1,833.33, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—American Insurance Company vs. Daniel Sullivan, $96.77.—John Lynch vs. William Lynch, $15.—D. W. Storrs et al. vs. Ira N. Herrick; verdict, $119.90, and motion for new trial.—C. S. Bryce et al. vs. Henry McLaughlin, $341.93.—Gabriel Wahl et al. vs. Same, $302.59.

JUDGE BOOTH—Catherine Mitchell vs. James D. Tyler, $2,015.75.

THE FORREST FUNERAL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 31.—The funeral of Gen. Forrest took place at noon, at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Stainback, who had been a private soldier under Forrest, officiating. Not only the church, but the street for squares, was crowded with people. Among the pall-bearers were Jefferson Davis, Gov. Porter, the Hon. Jacob Thompson and Col. Galloway, and Dr. Cowan and Maj. Rambant, of Forrest's staff. After the service was concluded, the funeral cortege took up the line of march,—up Second and down Main,—and was composed of mounted ex-Confederates preceding the hearse; music, Odd Fellows, Chickasaw Guards, Bluff City Grays, Memphis Light Guards, Memphis artillery, ex-Confederate soldiers, ex-Union soldiers, civil organizations, Mayor and City Council, Fire Department, and citizens on foot. Business was suspended during the funeral ceremonies, and thousands of persons lined the sidewalks to witness the honors paid the deceased. The remains were interred at Elmwood, with the Odd Fellows' rites and military honors.

The General was dressed in his old uniform, at his own request, and as the casket containing the remains was carried into the church it was almost impossible to keep back the crowd, so anxious were all to take a last look at his face.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

We are in the midst of one of our fits of frolic in matters of amusement. The public appetite for entertainment is supposed to be insatiable, and it only remains for the caterers to look out for dyspeptic tendencies and administer remedies and stimulants, according to the necessities of the case. We had a few serious weeks with Booth and Barrett some time ago, and ever since they went away the public—that is, the play-going public—has been indulging in one prolonged burst of relaxation, such as can best be described in the words of the British Member of Parliament at the close of a session, when be said he "flung up his heels with a wild shriek of freedom." To be sure, our mirth-making has been tempered by the mellow radiance of Bartley Campbell's love-poem (in dramatic form), as well as aggravated by Dominick Murray's striped sensational extravagance at the Adelphi. The general tendency, however, of the current has been in the direction of frolic; and we are having it this week to our hearts' content. Fun without a moral is preferable, and this is probably the reason why "Evangeline" is sought after with such avidity and enjoyed with unmixed delight. The moral of "Pink Dominos" is a question to be discussed by people after they have seen it, and the discussion is quite likely to raise a breeze in the family circle. Your respected mother-in-law, for instance, will be liable to question the propriety of your introducing her daughter to a set of midnight revelers who manage to mix up the marital relations so confoundedly. "Evangeline," on the other hand, has nothing to offer but innocent drollery, enlivened by jocund, breezy, popular music. There is no "moral" to it, and one may add there is no meaning either,—any more than there is in the *Lone Fisherman*,—and this is decidedly preferable to a moral which is worse than none at all. "Evangeline" is a singular conglomeration of amusing nonsense, and it has the rare merit in pieces of this character of not being tedious. The music is not of a pretentious character, and it is all the more enjoyable on that account. Nor do the jokers insist on saying more than what is set down for them. The players have adapted themselves to their parts with most commendable care. The result is that while nothing "comes tardy off," nothing is overdone, not even the *Lone Fisherman*, whose persistent appearance in all sorts of corners where he has no business to be is perhaps the wildest extravaganza that has yet been conceived. The singing is excellent throughout, and the acting—if burlesque can be dignified by that name—never oversteps the limit allowed to this kind of performance, which is saying a good deal for the judgment and skill of the combination as a whole. Mr. Goodwin is an exceedingly droll comedian, among the very best we have seen in this class of personations since Billy Crane departed from it to fresh fields. Eliza Weathersby is as charming as of yore, and Miss Laura Clancy is both a sweet songstress and a clever actress, besides being endowed with personal qualifications which are indispensable to the success of artists in her line. It is not necessary, however, to indicate the individual characteristics of the company. They are all well disciplined in their respective ways, and produce a fascinating entertainment which has nothing better or worse to offer in its extenuation than that it is a bit of harmless fooling, good enough to be laughter for an hour or two.

Miss Clancy, who has become quite a favorite with the public since her appearance here, is to have a benefit on Friday evening.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Pink Dominos" is proving a source of attraction at McVicker's Theatre this week.

Bartley Campbell's Comedy Company at the New Chicago Theatre will appear this evening in "My Foolish Wife," which is to be cast as follows:

Fenimore Friend	Mr. J. W. Norris
Lionel Livingston	Mr. W. H. Leake
Burton Brawler	Mr. Willie Maurice
Parton Parnell	Mr. W. Loyds
Dix	Mr. Harold Forsberg
Felix	Mr. H. C. Strong
Letty Livingston	Miss Rosa Rand
Maud Marble	Miss Estelle Mortimer
Diana Delmay	Miss Josie Bachelder
Mrs. Kenton	Mrs. Louisa Morse
Tabby	Miss Louisa Almada
Shop Girl	Miss Ann Browning

Dominick Murray is drawing out a considerable share of patronage with his remarkable piece of sensational dramatic work, called "Escaped from Sing Sing."

MARINE NEWS.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

It appears from reports received here that Capt. Manning, of the schr City of Tawas, attempted to make St. Joseph harbor at 1 o'clock in the morning, in a heavy sea, and, of course, missed it, and went ashore. The vessel will probably become a total loss. She had on board a cargo of iron ore valued at $1,700, shipped from Escanaba to the furnace at St. Joseph, for Messrs. Rhodes & Bradley, iron merchants of this city, who have an ample insurance upon it. The vessel is owned by Capt. S. B. Grummond, of Detroit, and is valued at about $8,000. She is insured for $5,000. Assistance has been sent, but it will probably be of no avail. Capt. Manning is an experienced navigator, and why he should attempt to run into St. Joseph harbor in the dark without the assistance of a tug is past understanding here.

The tug Welcome, which cleared from Milwaukee, Saturday afternoon, to rescue the sch Starke, ashore at Mackinaw, is reported to have run aground at Skillagalee Sunday night, and was compelled to throw overboard her steam pump in order to get off. The Welcome arrived at Cheboygan on Monday and got one of the Leviathan's pumps.

The schr St. Andrew, reported ashore near Alpena yesterday, is probably all right; for a telegram received here stated she was at that port unloading her cargo of supplies for the lumbermen.

The schr Hope, which stranded south of the pier at Muskegon some time since, has been abandoned, and everything of value has been taken from the wreck.

A collision between the schrs Ironsides and Grenada, late Tuesday night, resulted in the destruction of the latter's jibboom. The accident occurred in the South Branch.

A telegram received here states that the schr Rising Sun has been released from the shore near Long Point.

The old schr George Steele sprung a leak in the river yesterday, and sank at her dock, where she has been laid up for three years.

The schr Elizabeth Jones had both martingale stays yanked out in the river yesterday.

The schr Mary Lyon broke her main boom between Milwaukee and Manitowoc, Sunday, and was supplied with a new boom at the latter port.

The prop Bismarck lost her barkes in a storm off Death's Door, but they reached Chicago before she did.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The market was active, at 3c for corn and 3½c for wheat to Buffalo. Room was taken for about 331,000 bu wheat, 245,000 bu corn, 190,000 bu oats, 2,000 bu barley, and 16,000 bu rye. To Buffalo—Schrs D. P. Dobbins, J. B. Sawyer, Queen City, J. M. Hutchinson, Baldwin, Red, White, and Blue, wheat at 3½c; props Philadelphia and James Fisk, wheat, and prop Java, oats at 2¼c, and rye through; schr Champion, oats on p. t.; schrs T. A. Scott, Sherwood, C. J. Wells, J. R. Bentley and Peshtigo, all corn at 3c. To Sarnia—Prop Montgomery, oats and corn through. To Kingston—Schr Bangalore, barley on p. t. To Montreal—Prop Ocean, wheat on p. t.; schr Zach Chandler, oats, at through rate. The schrs Burton and Bridgewater were reported late in the afternoon, the former for 30,000 bu wheat to Buffalo at 3½c, and the latter for 40,000 bu corn to the same port at 3c. It was rumored that other charters were made, which would make the capacity taken for wheat yesterday over 400,000 bu.

The schrs Higgie & Jones and North Cape are chartered for deals from Oconto to Sarnia at $12.43, scowed alongside, and lumber back from Duncan City at going rates.

Schr Lena Johnson gets $1.62½ for lumber from Muskegon to Chicago.

The D. A. Van Valkenburgh goes to Menominee for lumber to Chicago at $1.75.

The Clipper City goes to Ministee for lumber at $1.87½.

The Honest John is engaged for lumber from Muskegon at $1.75.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—The schr Rising Star, ashore below Long Point Cut, was got off this morning by the tugs Cromwell and Nolten, and is expected here to-morrow morning.

The bark E. Corning was towed through from the rivers by the tug Champion. The rumors that the Corning met with a collision or struck on the Lime-Kilns are denied by the Captain. He says that by towing he got ahead of the fleet; that twenty vessels will arrive to-morrow.

Five steam and seventeen sail arrived to-day.

Grain cargoes aggregate 68,000 bushels.

Canal freights are firm at 9½c on wheat; 8¼c on corn to New York. Coal freights are firm at 75c to Chicago.

The schrs Ellen Spry, Michigan, and Camden are reported chartered at that.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Lake freights firmer, and tending upwards, carriers asking $1.10 for coal to Chicago.

Charters—Schrs Monitor, coal to Milwaukee, 50c; Annie Vought and prop Jarvis Lord, coal to Chicago at private terms; J. C. King, coal from Sandusky to Chicago on private terms; Willie Keller, coal to Toledo at 25c.

Clearances—Props Commodore, 80 brls salt; Cormorant, A. Young, 1,000 brls salt, Waverly, Chicago; schrs E. Harmon, Detroit; Monitor, 600 tons coal, Milwaukee; E. P. Dorr, 400 tons coal, Cleveland; H. Dudley, Black River; E. R. Williams, William Shupe, Toledo; Telegraph, Toledo; C. C. Hall, Julia Willard, Chicago; York State, Saginaw; barges Ajax, Ed Kean, J. A. Sparrow, Saginaw; C. Amsden, Black River; R. Stewart, Bay City.

Vessels passing Port Colborne Lock for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock p. m., the 30th: Eastward—Props Oswegatchie, Chicago to Ogdensburg; A. Munro, Detroit to Montreal; schrs H. P. Murray, Windsor to Thorold.

Westward—Prop Maine, Ogdensburg to Toledo; Nashua, Ogdensburg to Chicago; Scotia, Montreal to Chicago; Sovereign, Montreal to Duluth; barks Canada, St. Catharines to Toledo; D. M. Foster, Kingston to Erie; Florida, Kingston to Toledo; schrs Cortez, Oswego to Chicago; Helen Pratt, Fairhaven to Chicago; Smith & Post, Charlotte to Detroit; Charger, Ogdensburg to Ashtabula.

Discharging at elevator—Steam-barge Tecumseh, Chicago, no orders.

ILLINOIS RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The following extract concerning the improvement of the above-named stream is taken from the report of the Chief of Engineers:

The project for continuing the work of improving the river by dredging and building dams, jetties, and training-walls was successfully carried on, but not entirely completed, owing to suspension of work caused by long continuance of floods in the river, and the fact that, of the appropriation made on the 14th August, 1876, only $10,000 was allotted for use in the remainder of the working season of 1876.

This amount was chiefly applied to the restoration of channels obstructed by detritus from summer floods, which have demonstrated the necessity of having a reserve fund and proper equipment always in readiness for such work, and the estimate for completing the improvement of Illinois River embraces the requisite amount for this purpose, which will account for its increase over the original estimate.

July 1, 1876, amount available	$39,691	
Amount appropriated by act approved Aug. 14, 1876	40,000	
		$79,691
July 1, 1877, amount expended during fiscal year	49,317	
July 1, 1877, outstanding liabilities	2,750	
		52,067
July 1, 1877, amount available		$27,624
Amount (estimated) required for completion of existing project		$145,000
Amount that can be profitably expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1879		145,00

"SWINDLERS IN COUNCIL."

The above is the heading on a hand-bill, sent here from Buffalo, and which reads as follows:

At a meeting of scalpers and grain-receivers, held Saturday evening, Oct. 27, 1877, the following named scalping houses were represented: Jacus, Hadcock & Co., Petrie, Betts & Co., Heath, Morse, Beadle & Co., Carpenter, Avery & Co., Lothridge, Gallagher, Fish & Co. Their plans are, if the freights are taken this, Monday, morning readily, they will pay 9½@10c per bu on wheat; 8@8½c on corn, 8c on barley, to New York. But if not taken at these rates, they will drop it before night ½c per bu. There was a good deal of chuckling over the decline in rates, and how successfully they had victimized the boatmen, and played into the hands of the railroad men, who have a large portion of grain contracted for shipment at 12c and above per bu, and are now compelling the boatmen to carry it at whatever the railroad sharks have a mind to give the boatmen. The same game is played every season by the swindlers. The scalpers that were represented at the meeting said they were going to give the damned Northern boatmen h—ll, and make them sick of coming to Buffalo, by the cheap freights they would compel them to carry from here this fall. Northern boatmen and Erie boatmen beware of the above-named scalping-houses on Central Wharf, Buffalo. They have conspired against the boating interests, and are defrauding them of their hard earnings, the same as they have been doing for years. If there are other scalping or receiving houses on Central Wharf that this coat fits let them put it on, for I will guarantee there is not a wrinkle in it.
WILLIAM C. CLARK.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1877.
P. S.—Boatmen brace up and give the swindlers the cold shoulder hereafter.

THE IRON-ORE TRADE.

The shipping season in the Lake Superior ore trade being about over, the Marquette *Mining Journal* sums up the business of the year, which shows a falling off in the shipments of nearly 50,000 tons compared with the output of 1876, notwithstanding the increase of 66,809 tons shown by the comparative table of shipments. The Cleveland mine shipments footed up 115,733 tons gross; the Lake Superior 110,132, and the Republic 157,242. The increase from the Republic mine represents nearly the whole increase to the credit of the district. This mine will ship a few more cargoes this season, enough to bring its yield up to about 165,000 tons. Notwithstanding this large product, while it was being taken out, the mine was prepared for work on a lower level, and its productive capacity has thus been materially enlarged.

A BLUNDER CORRECTED.

Our evening contemporary had the following in its marine column yesterday: "There were between 160 and 170 arrivals by lake during Friday and Saturday. Most of them were lumber-craft, but quite a number are grain-carriers, with cargoes of grain, salt, etc." Such statements are uncalled for. Misrepresentation is calculated to convey a false impression to outsiders. Facts are always best. Not to exceed a dozen vessels arrived Friday and Saturday.—*Buffalo Express, 30th.*

The evening contemporary very evidently clipped the item from a Chicago paper, or one that did, and led the *Express* into an erratic statement by not giving proper credit.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 31.—Down—Props Newburgh, Gordon Campbell, Yosemite, B. W. Blanchard, William Cowie, St. Albans, Arizona and barges, Oakland and barges, D. W. Rust and consort, Emma E. Thompson and barges, Fletcher and consort; schrs Eagle Wing, J. H. Mead, Frankie Wilcox, S. V. R. Watson.

Up—Props City of Toledo, Empire State, Glasgow and barges, Plymouth and barges, Mary Pringle and barges; schrs Express, Owasco, Hattie Johnston, D. Lyons, San Diego, Gerritt Smith, F. Nicholson, Lucy J. Clark, Favorite.

Wind—Northwest, fresh.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—The tug McClellan is in Millers' shipyard receiving a new tow-post. The yacht Ina was stripped yesterday, and will lay up at Millers' yards.... There are still a number of vessels on the lumber market.

OTHER PORTS.—It is now reported the Francis Palms had only 10,000 bu damaged grain.... The schr La Petite has been overhauled and strengthened so at Buffalo as to have her rating raised to A2.... The schr W. H. Oades has been chartered at Toledo to take a cargo of black walnut logs to Quebec at $8.50 per m.

EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 31.—The shipments of lumber from Saginaw River for the month of October were 80,416,541 feet, an excess of 10,217,580 over the same month in 1876. Shipments for this season to November are, lumber, 488,806,806 feet; lath, 36,413,130; shingles, 132,551,850; salt, brls, 975,000; staves 5,276,868.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 31.—Charters—To Buffalo, schrs Goshawk, 34,000 bu wheat; Pfister, 43,000 bu wheat; J. R. Bentley, 33,000 bu wheat, all 3½c; prop Forest City, barge H. H. Brown, 90,000 bu wheat, 3½c.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 31.—Arrivals—Prop Alaska, Chicago.

Departures—Prop China, Chicago.

The United States steamer Michigan arrived from a cruise to the Upper Lakes.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 31.—Arrived—Schr William B. Ogden.

Cleared—Schrs J. C. Harrison, Col. Cook, Trenton.

Passed up—Props Annie L. Craig, Winslow.

Wind, west; weather cloudy, with light snow.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, CHICAGO, Oct. 31—9 p. m.—Cleared—Neptune, Morris, 90,284 ft lumber; Cataract, Ottawa, 90,000 ft lumber; Natchez, Henry, 100 bu potatoes, 20 brls apples.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS—Stmr Alpena, Milwaukee, sundries. Props Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber; Clematis, Peshtigo, towing. Schrs Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber; Active, Peshtigo, lumber; Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber; Australia, Muskegon, lumber; Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, lumber; Montpelier, Cleveland, coal; Mercury, Ludington, lumber; Collingwood, Alpena, lumber; Westchester, Muskegon, lumber; Topsy, Muskegon, lumber; Regulator, White Lake, lumber; O. R. Johnson, White Lake, lumber; J. Bigler, Cleveland, coal; Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber; Peoria, Muskegon, lumber; James Catchpole, Pentwater, bark; G. Ellen, White Lake, lumber; Mineral State, East Saginaw, lumber; Hungarian, Caseville, lumber; Blue Belle, Claybanks, posts.

CLEARANCES—Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, 48,200 bu corn; schr F. W. Gifford, Buffalo, 28,500 bu wheat; schr H. W. Sage, Buffalo, 53,513 bu corn; schr Montgomery, Ogdensburg, 19,100 bu corn; prop Favorite, Menominee, 150 brls beef and sundries; schr Ostrich, Little Suamico, 20 brls beef and 10 brls pork; prop Cuba, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat, 200 brls flour, 149 bales broom-corn, 18,500 bu rye, and 19,201 bu barley; schr Alice Mars, Ludington, 15 brls salt and 3 brls oil; schr Alice M. Beers, Little Bay du Noc, 350 bu corn, 2,500 bu oats, 100 brls flour, 25 brls beef, and sundries; schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, 4,500 bu corn, 6,000 bu oats, 15 brls beef, 15 brls pork, and sundries; schr Conquest, Ahnapee, 10 brls beef, 10 brls pork, and sundries; schr Christina, Mackinaw, 3,000 heads of cabbage; schr D. A. Wells, Sack Bay, 80 bu corn, 6 brls flour, 8 brls pork, 8 brls beef, and sundries; schr L. A. Burton, Frankfort, 35 cords stone; schr Jennie Mullin, Ludington, 140 bu oats, 30 bales hay; schr Mercury, Ludington, 8,000 bu oats; stmr Alpena, Manitowoc, sundries.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Russian and Turkish Armament.

Correspondence London Times.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 4.—The Imperial Guard all carry the Berdan rifle, which is good up to 1,100 yards. The Line, with the exception of the Twenty-sixth Division (one of those which inflicted such havoc on the Turks at Chairkoi on the 21st of September), have still only the Krinka, an old rifle converted into a breech-loader by a very clumsy imitation of the Snider breech-block, and only effective at 600 yards. The officers complain bitterly of the disadvantages at which this puts their men against the excellent Peabody-Martini of the Turks, which is almost precisely similar to our Henry-Martini, is sighted for 1,200 yards, and will throw its bullet to break a limb at least 400 yards further. It is very difficult to convince the Russians that these Peabody's do not come from England. They carry very plainly, on the reverse of the lock-plate, the inscription in full, "Manufactured by the Providence Tool Company, Rhode Island, U. S. A.;" but, of course, the character is English (the cartridge and its case are almost exactly the same as ours), the geography of America is not a strong point in the Russian officers' education, and you have to explain over and over again that these excellent arms form part of the thirteen cargoes landed at Constantinople from the United States between the middle of February and the end of March last, before you obtain any but a very halting belief for the denial that they come straight from England.

INFERIORITY OF RUSSIAN GENERALS.

In looking back upon the great hopes with which the campaign began, one cannot but be struck with the amazing contrast between the large forces supposed to be brought into the field by Russia, and the very slender results accomplished. It is curious to note the various causes that have contributed to this. One is, undoubtedly, that there never have been brought into Bulgaria at all the large numbers with which Russia was credited. Another is, that out of the numbers that actually crossed the Danube the waste, the absolute intangible melting away, is something that must be actually seen to be understood. A third, even more serious, is the undeniable fact that not one leader of decided and commanding talent has appeared on the scene. All is one dead level of mediocrity, or of positive and gross incompetency. I except four, Skobelef, Dragomiroff (now hors de combat), Princes Mirsky and Miriatinsky, all young men, all energetic, all now Lieutenant-Generals in the flower of their age; but, with these brilliant exceptions,—and they are not in a position to exercise a material influence on the campaign,—what a dreary waste of blunder upon blunder the campaign has been. An army burning with enthusiasm; soldiers as hardy, as enduring, as patient, as devoted as any in the world; really inspired with what to them is, unmistakably, the idea of a holy cause. Regimental officers, if not highly instructed, at least as zealous, as attentive, and as ready to lead, as any I have ever seen. An equipment rough but most serviceable; a supply organization plentiful and carefully elaborated in its details; but no results. Worse than no results, repeated failure. One cause is the decided inferiority of the Generals. Krudener—an old man, and evidently a dull one—committed the grave, the cardinal error of omitting to occupy Plevna, which he had been expressly ordered by the Grand Duke Nicholas to do, in order to divert the troops destined for it to the siege of Nikopol, for which he had more than enough in hand already. Osman Pasha has got great credit for seizing Plevna; but the fact is that he came on the place by accident more than design. He got there from Widin on the 14th of July, and a few hours afterwards the leading Russian troops, without advanced guard, without flankers, blundered on to his position, and this led to the first battle of Plevna. But whether he knew the importance of the point at first, or not, to Osman must be fully conceded the merit of having immediately afterward understood the great part Plevna had to play in the war, and of having lost no moment and left no stone unturned, once there, to make it as strong as possible. Between the 14th and the 29th of July his earthworks grew up as if by magic, strengthened every week, till by the 6th of September they had become the formidable girdle of fourteen redoubts and batteries which met Skobeleff's view on the reconnaissance on which I accompanied him on the morning of the 7th.

THE CARDINAL FAULT.

If I were to sum up the cardinal fault of the Russian army in three words I should say it is the total "want of initiative." Something in the Imperial system seems to stifle and kill the power of individual action. And yet in no army in the world are greater pains taken to recognize and stimulate individual enterprise. Crosses, decorations, swords, and sashes of honor are distributed with a lavish hand, and, better still, they are given on the spot, and not, as with us, when the recollection of the brilliant deed has nearly died away. The Emperor himself is the great and sole fountain of military honor. He watches all personally. The theory is that no act escapes his eye. Certainly to see how his every word and gesture is followed by those around him, he would appear the earthly incarnation of supreme power. And his personal bearing enhances the reward in every case. A generous word, a friendly look, the well-chosen expression of praise to suit the individual, go home to the heart of the recipient as much as the highly-cherished reward itself. Two hundred officers of all ranks breakfast and dine daily at his table. From the youngest to the oldest every eye is fixed on him. Before the meal, in the assembled circle, as the Czar appears, it is seen one day that an Aide-de-Camp behind him carries a cushion with crosses on it, and, perhaps, half-a-dozen sword knots of honor—the riband of St. George, orange and black—to be worn attached to the sword hilt. Instantly expectation is at its height. The Czar's voice calls the chosen name, all make room for the envied man to pass, he comes blushing and flushed, receives the prize, bends low to kiss the Imperial hand, and retires bowing at every step, a made man for life, the admired and courted of all beholders. Then he has to go through the usual embracing and kissing on both cheeks from his friends. The effect of the system is like magic, it is to concentrate all power and authority absolutely in one centre. The Czar is the earthly Providence of the soldier and officer, as well as the embodiment of the military power and glory of his country. I have seen old officers so overcome with this mark of distinction that they went about for ten minutes after like children, weeping, with the prized decoration in their hands, showing it round, half dazed. No system can be imagined more calculated to stimulate individual efforts to the utmost. Yet with all this spurring there is something wanting. It is the individuality and the habit of spontaneous action, which only the education and modes of thought of a free people can supply. Whether it be the long-standing taint of serfdom, whether it be too much Imperialism, the initiative is wholly absent. You tell the Russian what to do, and he will spring to it like an obedient child. In a year it never would have occurred to him to do it of himself.

VICTIMS OF THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

This is his main and his fatal fault. Let us look a little at his virtues. Never in my life have I seen so quiet, so gentle, so well conducted an army. In 200,000 men I have not come across one drunken man. It is the popular idea in England that the Russian is a hard-drinking, noisy, violent, brutal boor. Never was there a greater fallacy. He is sober to a degree; never have I heard a violent word or seen a blow; he pays scrupulously for all he buys, and lets himself be cheated and fleeced uncomplainingly by the uninteresting Bulgarian whom he is fighting for. His principal drink is tea, which is substituted four times a week for the authorized daily ration of vodki (coarse brandy). The allowance of tea is practically unlimited. Under the private soldier's lowly tente d'abri, as under the comfortable marquee of the General officer, the samovar, the everlasting tea urn, is always smoking; and no one who has not experienced the luxury of a tumbler of tea,—cups are unknown, though the glass stands always on a saucer,—hot, fragrant, of a rich golden color, with plenty of sugar and a slice of lemon, perhaps a *soupcon* of rum,—no one who has not gratefully blessed this glorious drink after long miles of a dusty road, or when the water is running in streams down the nape of your neck, or squelching in your boots at every step,—no one, I say, who has not drank "ochai" in a Russian camp knows what tea is. As different from the miserable stuff we discolor and spoil with London chalk and water as champagne is from small beer. This is the universal drink, and right good liquor it is to serve a campaign upon. But this is a digression from the Russian soldier to his drink. May I say that he partakes of the nature of his drink? Always patient, always cheery, his principal amusement is singing in chorus. Round the fire at night, or from an early hour in the afternoon, this singing goes on; always standing, never seated; one man gives the words, and the whole join in the refrain—I cannot call it melody,—in fact, it might be called the least bit discordant. Another popular fallacy in England is that the Russian soldier lives in an atmosphere of blows,—that the knout and the stick are his only ruling motives. The fact is that nowhere, not even among the Germans, is the soldier managed more entirely by moral means. A word, or even a look, from his officer suffices. He seems to feel a reproof—and it is rarely deserved—as much as an Englishman would a blow. The bulk of the Russian privates are themselves small landowners, and have an interest and a stake in the country accordingly. I never saw more ready or implicit obedience, or more cheerful compliance; and this is not official only, but apparently based on genuine mutual liking and good will. Perhaps the officer sometimes forgets in planning operations that his men are no longer serfs. I have heard the apparent recklessness of human life thus accounted for; but in all else the relations between officer and soldier could not be happier, even in our own favored service. Even in time of war the Russian soldier is not liable to corporal punishment for any offense whatever, unless he has by previous bad conduct and by judgment of a court been placed in a degraded or inferior class, one of whose special disadvantages is this liability. This fact, which, I confess, to me was almost incredible at first, so much had preconceived notions got hold of me, I have carefully established by repeated conversations with officers of all ranks.

NO STAFF.

With this good material, then, and this manifest goodwill, what causes these continued failures? The fault is not with the men, nor with the regimental officers. But there is no staff worth speaking of; in our sense of the word, the Russian army has no staff. Doubtless, many of the younger staff-officers are highly instructed and painstaking, but the elder ones are soldiers of the parade-ground only. The older staff-officers do not seem to have any experience of the elementary rudiments of actual war. The custom of devolving one's own work on the next junior, who in turn passes it on in the same way, ruins everything.

WILL COUNTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PEOTONE, Will Co., Ill., Oct. 31.—In your issue of to-day I read an article which is intended to throw discredit on one of our candidates for County Clerk. Now, I have been a constant reader of your paper ever since I could read, and believe you always advocated honesty in office. Our candidate from this town, John B. Sollitt, is the choice of the people, and not of politicians. He served for two terms in the County Board here, and acted in such a straight-forward manner that not the value of a pin was lost to the county, and it was for this we made him our choice for County Clerk, and not because he is a Greenbacker or anything else, the correspondent from Dwight who calls himself "Plowholder" notwithstanding. Mr. Sollitt is a farmer, and attends to his business. Yours,
A FARMER.

POOY! POOY!

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—The *Price Current* of to-morrow will publish an elaborate special report on hogs and corn, based on information derived from a large number of places throughout prominent hog and corn producing sections of the West. The general result indicates a probable increase of 5 per cent in the number of hogs for winter marketing and a large base of supply for next spring and summer, with a generally healthier condition of the hogs compared with last year, and a probable increase in the weight of hogs for winter packing.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Patronized by the elite. A Play of the Period. Thursday, Nov. 1, 1877, first production here of Bartley Campbell's Farcical Comedy,

MY FOOLISH WIFE,

With all the favorites of the Campbell Comedy Company in the cast.

A NIGHT AT NIAGARA.

"I have here a little book." "The Pet of Peoria." Niagara by Moonlight. "Full of amusing situations and witty dialogue."—Philadelphia Ledger. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Novelties in preparation.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

To-morrow Night (Friday) Benefit of MISS VENIE CLANCEY. EVANGELINE! On this occasion Mr. E. E. Rice will conduct the orchestra.

Triumphant success of Rice's Extravaganza Combination. EVANGELINE, EVANGELINE, EVANGELINE. MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY, and 35 STAR ARTISTS. New Local Hits and New Music.

Every night at 8. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Monday, Nov. 5—Second and last week of Rice's Extravaganza Combination in the new Musical Sensation, "LE PETIT CORSAIR."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE

(Late Adelphi).

J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR DOMINICK MURRAY in the original and stirring sensational drama in 5 acts, ESCAPED FROM SING SING. Fall from the Balcony. Fearful Leap. Defeat of the Gang. Brought to Bay. Truth Stranger than Fiction. The Cheapest Popular Theatre in the World. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE.

To-night, the exciting and sensational drama of the

BOY DETECTIVE.

Replete with thrilling incidents, interesting situations, startling tableaux, by HOLMES GROVER, Jr., supported by an unapproachable Dramatic Alliance, supplemented by the greatest Olio Congress in the world. Remember our Popular Matinees. All Ladies' Nights.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH

DR. LORD ON CHRYSOSTOM.

Business men as well as ladies will have an opportunity to hear this great lecture, to be delivered by request, at the Union Park Congregational Church, on

Friday Evening, Nov. 7, at 8 O'clock

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, W. G. Holmes', Bell's drug store, and at the door.

CHICAGO NATATORIUM AND INSTITUTE FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE.

"MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO."

WINTER SEASON—Pedagogic Gymnastics, Hygienic Gymnastics, Medical Gymnastics, Light Gymnastics with accompaniment of music, Dancing Department, etc., now open and in full activity. Classes for young ladies, classes for married ladies, social classes (ladies and gentlemen), classes for little girls and for boys, new classes forming every day. Physicians, teachers, and parents respectfully invited to inspection. Apply for our circular. Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

HERSHEY HALL.

DR. JOHN LORD, To-day at 3, on

HILDEBRAND,

Or The Great Battle of the Middle Ages Between the Spiritual and Temporal Powers. Tickets, 50 cents, at the door.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

PINK DOMINOS

A Positive Success. Two Hours of Mirth.

Saturday—Pink Domino Matinee.

DOLLAR STORE.

LAMPS

At $1 Each, Bronze Bottoms complete, at

STEIN'S DOLLAR STORE,

106 East Madison-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THATAWFULBOY

Have you seen him? If not, ask for him at any Book-store. He will cost you only 50 cents, and you will get more than your money's worth in entertainment and good humor.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, N. Y.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.

Royal Victoria Hotel,

NASSAU, N. P.

H. L. HOYT, Supt. MELLEN, CONOVER & KING, Prop'rs. N. Y. Office, 115 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

City of Sterling Bonds.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: A suit in chancery is pending in the Circuit Court of Whiteside County, Ill., questioning the legality of certain Bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $40,000, lately issued or to be issued by said City of Sterling.
J. M. WALLACE AND OTHERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INJECTION BROU

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

Hygienic, Infallible and Preservative.

The only Remedy which cures without additional means.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, want of energy, etc., and the whole train of gloomy attendants. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DE JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE CITY.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

ALLEN C. LEWIS' MUNIFICENT GIFT.

The death of Mr. Allen C. Lewis last Saturday at the Tremont House, and his funeral Monday noon, only were worth an item in the newspapers. His will was proved yesterday in the County Court, and it makes a gift for certain purposes of his property which will make his name henceforth a household word in this city and even State. The generosity of the late Mr. Newberry will in time give Chicago one of the best public libraries in this country, and the munificence of Mr. Lewis will enrich it in the course of a few years with one of the best Polytechnic Institutes, open alike for young men and young women, specially founded for those who have not been blessed with wealth, but who desire to fit themselves by study of the arts and sciences for useful positions in life. By the will and codicil Mr. Lewis gave $500 to the Excelsior Lodge, No. 22, of Odd-Fellows, for the widows' and orphans' fund; $500 to the Eighth Presbyterian Church; $4,000 each to the Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Home for the Friendless, the Old People's Home, and St. Luke's Free Hospital; $10,000 to his brother, H. F. Lewis, of this city; $10,000 to his niece, Hattie Harris; $15,000 to his wife's sister, Gertrude Spencer; and $1,000 each to the two daughters of his old friend, Dr. V. C. McClure.

THE WHOLE REMAINDER OF HIS ESTATE

is given in trust to Hugh W. White, James M. Adsit, and Henry F. Lewis, to keep invested in good paying securities or real estate, and hold until 1885, or until such time as $800,000 can be realized out of the trust estate, when the Trustees shall thereupon proceed to erect a building in the City of Chicago, to cost not over $250,000, to be known as the Lewis Institute, in which shall be established a free library, also a night-school for the free instruction of pupils in special branches or studies, such as telegraphy and other scientific instruction. A lecture-room is also to be built, and a course of free lectures maintained devoted to arts, sciences, etc., or public readings. Also a free reading-room, with all late standard newspapers, magazines, and a library furnished with scientific works, avoiding novels and all sensational literature. Also a school for teaching females in such branches of art, science, designs, etc., as may be deemed best to enable them to gain a livelihood from such teaching. And also, as soon as the estate admit of it, to establish and maintain

A THOROUGH POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

This school is to be established in the most thorough and systematic manner, with a first-class corps of teachers, so as to make it one of the leading schools of the country. Scholars are to be admitted first from the city, then the State, and lastly, if there are opportunities, from the country at large. The whole design is to place a thorough scientific education, equal to any that can be obtained, within the reach of the poorer classes who cannot afford to pay for it, and also equally to afford women an equal opportunity for the study of the arts and sciences, and to learn to design, so as to best enable them to gain a livelihood. The building is to be located on the southwest corner of Union and Randolph streets on land owned by Mr. Lewis.

THE PROPERTY

is estimated by Mr. Hugh A. White, one of the executors, and also one of the trustees, at $650,000, and consists mainly in railroad bonds. About $75,000 of it is real estate. The majority of the bonds are those of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. Judging from a hasty glance by the reporter over the schedule of these securities, about $50,000, consisting of some bonds of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes and some Missouri roads, must be worthless, but the remainder are undoubtedly good. But even allowing for shrinkage, the estate must be worth at least $500,000. The principal, however, is to be left at interest until it amounts to $800,000, so that it will be some years before the Institute can be founded. The greatest care is taken in settling the details of the devise so that it shall operate, but the discretion of the trustees is relied on as to the studies which shall be taught in the Institute, the lectures which are to be given, within the general limits above prescribed.

In view of the sudden prominence to which this splendid devise will raise Mr. Lewis' name, a short

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE

may not be amiss:

Mr. Lewis was born in 1821, in Sterling, Conn., and was one of five brothers. His parents were in comfortable circumstances, and the boys were brought up on a farm. They all left home early in life, and three of them came West. John, who died three years ago, Henry F., and Allen, and all are, or were in their lifetime, known in Chicago. Mr. Allen C. Lewis went to Elgin, where he went into the drug business with Dr. V. C. McClure, and the acquaintance and friendship with him has been kept up during his whole life. In 1853 he came to Chicago, with only about $1,000, and went into the Land Office under E. B. Williams, remaining there until the Chicago office was abolished. Previous to this, however, and while he lived in Elgin, Mr. Lewis married a Miss Cornelia Hunter, by whom he had one son. Both wife and child died before he came to this city. After leaving the Land Office he operated in real estate for himself, and the bulk of his wealth was accumulated by buying land-warrants and locating them. A relation also left him some $200,000. In 1867, he sold nearly all his real estate, invested the proceeds in railroad and other bonds, and then traveled in Europe for five years. On his return the spinal trouble, which subsequently was the cause of his death, began to show itself, and for the past two or three years he lived at the Tremont House for convenience in treatment and ease in getting around. For the ten or twelve years prior to that he had been a member of the family of Dr. McClure, who had removed here from Elgin, where their first acquaintance and friendship was formed. Mr. Lewis died Saturday, and was buried Monday in the family vault at Rosehill.

GENERAL NEWS.

Nine new cases of scarlet fever were reported at the Health Office yesterday.

The LaSalle-street tunnel was closed yesterday for repairs, the completing of which will occupy several days.

Hibbard Porter has sold to David W. Irwin the building and lot on the northwest corner of State and Lake streets for $31,500.

We learn that Mr. Herman Kreismann, Consul-General at Berlin, accompanied by his wife, took passage on the Hamburg steamer Lessing, on the 17th ult., for New York, to visit his friends in Chicago, where he will arrive in a few days.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 39 deg.; 10 a. m., 44 deg.; 12 m., 47 deg.; 3 p. m., 52 deg.; 7 p. m., 44 deg. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.85; 7 p. m., 29.92.

At half-past 7 last evening Mrs. Baxter and Mrs. Monat, of No. 552 Morgan street, were thrown from a buggy at the corner of Indiana and Morgan streets, by the breaking of the buggy seat. Both were badly, though not dangerously, injured.

The members of the Fidelity Fire-Insurance Company of Chicago yesterday voted to change the name of their association to the "Millers' National Insurance Company." There was a large attendance, 354 members being represented personally or by proxy.

George Martin, carpenter, residing at No. 44 North Morgan street, while getting off a Northwestern Railroad train at 5 o'clock last evening near the Morgan street crossing, fell under the wheels, and had both legs so badly crushed that amputation was found necessary.

Mr. J. D. Layng, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company, gave a pleasure trip yesterday afternoon to a number of prominent railroad men for the purpose of introducing a new platform and coupler, which are said to be superior to any that are in use at present.

Messrs. Mortimer & Tappan, contractors on the foundations for the new City-Hall, have contracted with Messrs. Boyer & Corneau, of Lemont, to deliver 25,000 feet of stone at once. The work is progressing nicely, and with favorable weather will be pushed to an early completion.

The carcasses of the Texas bull beeves, referred to in yesterday's TRIBUNE, were sold to the Northwestern Fertilizing Company two days before the animals were slaughtered. The colored decective of the Health Department was informed of the disposition to be made of the cattle by Mr. Patterson, who says that no secrecy was contemplated.

Mr. Charles Mordough, the baggage-man of the Hyde Park accommodation, met with a bad accident last evening, which will lay him up for a couple of months. In trying to disconnect a hose on the train at Oakwoods Cemetery, he accidently stepped into a culvert and broke his leg near the ankle. He was taken to Hyde Park, where Dr. Flood attended him.

The Rev. Father Leyden, for the past eight years pastor of St. Ann's Catholic Church, Wentworth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, delivered his farewell sermon to his parishioners Wednesday of last week. Father Leyden has worked faithfully for his people during all these years, and there is a feeling of universal regret at his departure after so long and pleasant an acquaintance. Father Flannigan, of South Chicago, has been appointed to succeed him in the pastorship of St. Ann's Church.

Those members of the West Park Board of Commissioners, who decline to disperse at the bidding of Gov. Cullom, have been informed that Judge Moore will to-morrow (Friday) be asked to set a day for a hearing of the petition to dissolve the injunction restraining the new members from acting. The hearing will probably be set for next Wednesday. Gen. George W. Smith will represent the new Board, and the Hon. Milton Hay, of Springfield, will speak for the Governor, while Mr. C. C. Bonney and Judge Lawrence will be on the side of Clark, Lipe, and Company.

THE TRIBUNE is pleased to announce that the first annual banquet and assembly of the meat and pastry cooks and confectioners of Chicago will be held on the 27th inst. at Ulich's Block, on North Clark street. The invitation received from these respected artists is accompanied by an elaborate bill of fare, which, though bearing some of the marks of a first attempt, must bring a smile of joy to the mouth of the gourmand, and set him to work soliciting an invitation to this delicious reunion. It has been unfortunate for the culinary artists of Chicago that they have dwelt remote from one another, each ignorant of the others' specialties. This little exposition will bring them closer together, will acquaint them with one another's handiwork, and will be the means of lasting good to the cook and those he serves.

THE FRACTURED BANKS

are doing as well as could be expected. It is to be supposed that the gallant manager of the State Savings is enjoying himself upon his tour of the world, while Judge Otis and his hired men are clearing up the debris at home. Yesterday Mr. Bonney, the Receiver's attorney, was observed behind the railing talking over matters with the venerable master of ceremonies, and discussing a folio of legal cap filled with writing which lay between them. The reporter was told that the consultation was "relative to details," and that the report would not be ready for some time yet.

The Fidelity Receiver and assistants are "resting upon their laurels," as Dr. Turpin smilingly stated, when the reporter inserted his head between the iron bars of the strong cage yesterday afternoon. The "Beehive" managers were exploring the waxy honey-combs, if a stack of dog-eared, greasy ledgers and journals might be called so, for whatever hidden sweets might be contained therein.

Mr. W. S. Hinkley, the Receiver appointed to take the Chicago Savings Institution in charge, just entered upon his duties yesterday. He had not touched the books, he said, but was "looking the thing over generally."

DEATH OF MISS MARY L. O'CONNOR.

Miss Mary L. O'Connor, whose charms of person and winning mental qualities endeared her to thousands of friends in Chicago, died yesterday morning at the residence of her kinsman, Capt. Quirk, No. 273 Superior street. Miss O'Connor achieved a high reputation as a teacher in the public schools, and the announcement of her death will bring tears to many eyes among teachers and pupils. A little more then 23 years of age, her life has been extinguished in springtime by the fatal foe of youth, consumption. Her unusual gifts, her sweetness of character, and the effulgent promise of her blossoming womanhood, endeared her exceedingly to an extensive circle of friends, who will not be able quickly to forget what she was or soon cease to lament what she might have been.

Charms so rare,
Too soon returned to earth,

will long keep fresh a memory singularly sweet and beautiful.

THIEVING DOMESTICS.

SERVANTGALISM AS A BURGLARIOUS INSTITUTION.

The newspapers have frequently warned housekeepers never to engage strange servants, for in ninety cases in a hundred they are either sneak-thieves themselves, or belong to a gang of burglars to whom they tell the weak points of a dwelling in order to facilitate entrance. Whenever a girl who applies for a place pretends to be a new arrival in the city, and has no references, and doesn't know a solitary person, it is always best to be on the safe side and say "No." It should be remembered that servant girls very seldom travel about the country,—go from one city to another in search of work. When they do, they invariably have some friends in the place where they desire to locate, and can refer to them for a character. Nearly 75 per cent of house burglaries are due to information furnished by servants. People often wonder why the thieves should have entered through a particular door or window, and often how they got in at all, as no traces of forcing are visible. If they knew anything of police business they could account for it in a moment. Their kitchen maid is very often responsible. She notices a weak spot, or leaves a door unlocked, and informs her "lover," and he, having studied the habits of the family during his visits, comes with his "pal" to the house at night, and they go through it from top to bottom. It has no doubt been thought singular by some that strangers could roam around a house with only a bull's-eye for a light without making a noise. They could not do it if they didn't know the whole interior from previous inspection while the family were out, and the girl was keeping house. With the knowledge they have of the premises, it is not surprising that they know where almost everything worth taking can be secured without a search. Valuables should not be kept continuously in one place. This reiteration of advice to housekeepers is provoked by the recent robberies perpetrated by servant girls, though in these instances the girls themselves were sneaks.

THE LAST VICTIM

was Mr. E. Burling, the architect. A month ago Mrs. Burling engaged a "very nice girl," a stranger from Boston, where she had lived in the best families (of course). She did her work well, and Mrs. Burling thought she had a prize. Knowing no one in the city, she only went out one evening that the family knew of in fourteen weeks; but it now seems she went out quite often. There happened to be two servants; and it would have been dangerous to bring a lover in and show him the house, since the other girl was honest and might "drop"; so the meeting took place in the street Sunday evening. When the family were seated at tea, the girl went up-stairs. The time for work had come; the lover was undoubtedly waiting close by. She took all the jewelry she could carry away safely, and quietly slipped out, and since then has not been seen, and the chances are she never will be. According to the schedule at the police headquarters, the property taken, which included earrings, breastpins, watches, chains, etc., was valued at $1,000, but it cost considerably more. The perpetrator of this clever robbery corresponds in description to the woman Ellen Rice, alias Nellie Price, Nellie Lee, and Susan Wright, who, within the past year, has robbed several private residences, including those of Mr. Hotchkin, in the southern part of the city, and Mr. F. H. Beckwith, No. 136 Rush street, though neither the police nor the persons robbed are certain that it is the same identical person. At Mr. Burling's house she gave the name of Alice; her other name was never known. The description tallies so closely in each instance, and the manner of the robberries so precisely alike, that to the mind of an outsider there can be but little doubt that the one person has committed more robberies than she is given credit for. At all events, the police have covered any work she may undertake in the future, by flooding the city with circulars headed,

"BEWARE OF THE THIEF!"

and giving a close description of the woman. There is now no doubt that this woman is the "wire" for an organized band of house-breakers. To get away with so much plunder without leaving a single trace or the detection of a single article, any thief must have first-class accomplices, and such this woman undoubtedly has. If it was Ellen Price that robbed Mr. Burling's house, she was doubtless scared up by the recent allusions made to the Palmer House robber, Maggie Brown, who is now known to be an entirely different personage.

Several other robberies have been perpetrated during the past week, but it would be manifestly unfair in the absence of evidence to connect the servant-girls at either place with either affair, or to accuse them of the slightest complicity with the robbers. They may or may not have known anything about the robberies. The most important in matters of dollars and cents is the robbery of a leather-dealer named Albrecht, residing on North Clark street, just beyond the city limits. Sunday evening last, while the family were all absent, the servant girl entertained three other servant girls in the basement of the house, and while they were having their carousal the upper portion of the house was entered by burglars, who ferreted out some $380 in cash and a quantity of jewelry and clothing. They must either have known exactly where to look for their plunder, or must have been adepts at their business. The robbery was not discovered until the family returned home. When taken to task about it the servant owned up freely to the occurrences of the evening, and said that during the carousal some of them heard noises about the house, and being afraid, had locked themselves in. They claimed to have no suspicion of burglars being about in that locality.

The next best loser is Mr. George Wolff, of No. 229 Oak street. Last Sunday evening, while the family were absent, and also the servant girl, the house was entered by burglars, who helped themselves to about $250 worth of clothing and jewelry, including a brand-new silk dress, which a young wife was calculating to exhibit to admiring friends at the next social event. Entrance was gained to the basement by the use of duplicate keys, and once inside the burglars bolted all the doors and took their time. About 7:30 in the evening the servant girl returned, and as she entered the house by the front way the burglars departed through a rear door, and made an easy escape through several vacant lots.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

State's-Attorney Mills is still confined to his home.

Saturday will be sentence-day in the Criminal Court.

The County Court was engaged yesterday in the Hyde Park Pumping-Works case, and no conclusion was reached.

The Grand Jury did nothing yesterday except routine business. It will report Saturday and be discharged. The November jury will be impaneled Nov. 12.

The list of judges of elections will be reported to the Board to-day, presumably from the Committee on Public Service, but really from the Committee Clerk. It is given out in advance that no changes will be made in the list except at the dictation of some of the Ringsters. The list will embrace every employe of the Board who could possibly be utilized, and as many employes in the county institutions as are available.

CRIMINAL.

William C. Holway, for having in his possession sixty-one empty whisky barrels on which the stamps had not been removed, was held over for trial by Commissioner Hoyne.

Monday night the residence of E. S. Schrekel, on Harms' road, in the Town of Lake View, was visited by burglars, who stole all the personal effects of Mr. Schrekel, and the receipts of the toll-gate, which he keeps, amounting in all to about $100.

At 1:30 yesterday morning in an altercation in front of No. 50 Sherman street, Michael Geary was severely cut in the left arm by Thomas Coleman. Dr. Stitt attended the injured man and put eight stitches in the wound. Coleman was arrested, and was yesterday held in $700 bonds to Nov. 1.

Late Tuesday night James McCann and wife had a fight at their home, No. 9 Gurley street, in which the wife cut him with a table-knife across the chin and on the back of the neck. Then she sat down and cried, but finding her liege lord bleeding profusely, she relented and ran for Dr. Taliferro, who put eight stitches in one wound and eight in another. Neither are serious, and already McCann refuses to prosecute.

John Ryan, "Rhiny," the notorious, Henry Ross, Timothy McQuaid, and James Johnson, four well-known thieves, were yesterday locked up in the Armory by Detectives Flynn and Stewart, who suspect them, and not without reason, of having been guilty of all the "holding-up" jobs of recent date,—a citizen robbed of some $150 on Randolph street some time ago, and the recent robbery of Dr. M. A. Fox, of Shullsberg, Iowa, who lost $1,700 cash on the corner of Centre avenue and Adams street. When arrested a quantity of cash was found in the possession of each, and it is barely possible that some portion, if not all, may be identified by their victims.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls will meet at the Tremont this afternoon at 2:30.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Room 3 Farwell Hall Friday at 10 a. m.

Mr. John Habberton, brain parent of "Helen's Babies," lectures to-night at Farwell Hall. He will discuss that curious creature, "The Small Boy."

Ladies' Art Association classes in oil and water colors, porcelain painting, embroidery, and artistic designing, are open now for those ladies who wish to join, at 35 Adams street.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Anthony will receive their friends to-day at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Barney, Michigan avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth street.

The noonday meetings in Lower Farwell Hall are well attended, the attendance averaging 200 daily, many being business men. E. W. Lyman leads the meeting to-day, the subject being "God's Children."

"C" Company, First Regiment Cavalry, I. N. G., will meet for drill at their armory, 192 Washington street, this evening at half-past 7 o'clock. Members are particularly requested to be present, as non-commissioned officers are to be appointed.

A Band of Hope meeting, for the especial benefit of newsboys and bootblacks, is held every Thursday evening at No. 211 West Madison street. The programme this evening will consist of musical and literary exercises, and an address by Judge Morrison.

THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN.

He Overtakes a Crushed Politician, Who Augments His Reputation as an Obstructionist.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Sothern and the Park Theatre company rushed to Boston, played "The Crushed Tragedian" for the Edwin Adams testimonial benefit, and rushed back again, according to programme, in time for this evening's performance. Half an hour after the close of the performance last night the party left New York. They made excellent time to Stanford, where the regular train was overtaken by the Washington express, to which was attached Col. Scott's private car from the Pennsylvania Railroad. This elegant equipage was, says the *Times*, devoted to the exclusive use of Senator Blaine and designed to carry him directly to Maine without change. The difficulty of adjusting the coupling of the car to those in use on the New England roads caused several hours' delay, which the illustrious Senator, albeit a dead-head, reprobated in language more vigorous than choice. Owing to this delay the company did not reach Boston until a few minutes before 10 o'clock to-day. The curtain at the Boston Theatre went up at 10:30 before a crowded house. The gross receipts for the fund were $1,779. A club of Boston dramatic and newspaper people had prepared a fine breakfast for the visiting party, but their late arrival made it necessary to move the repast from Parker's, where it had been spread, to the theatre, and the actors snatched their breakfast between times. Nineteen minutes after the curtain fell, Manager Abbey had his company on the train, which started at 1:04 p. m. Being a special train with right of way to New York, the party made capital time. New Haven was reached at 4:30 p. m. and New York at 6:48, thus making the home trip in five hours and forty-four minutes, probably the fastest time ever made between the cities. The journey would have been as successful in its first stage as its last, but for the untoward appearance of Senator Blaine's car, which at last accounts was laid up in Boston, unable to get around the east side of the city.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1—1 a. m.—For the upper lake region, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain areas to cold northwesterly shifting to warmer southerly winds, stationary or low pressure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53a. m.	29.88	38	72	N., fresh	.....	Foggy.
11:18a. m.	29.94	46	47	N., fresh	.....	Fair.
2:00p. m.	29.91	52	35	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
3:53p. m.	29.93	48	42	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
9:00p. m.	29.98	41	65	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear
10:18p. m.	29.98	41	65	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 53; minimum, 37.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	29.94	37	S. W., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.92	42	W., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.82	30	N. W., brisk	.01	Lt. snow.
Cleveland	30.00	46	W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Davenport	30.02	40	Calm	.....	Clear.
Detroit	29.97	40	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.85	40	S. E., gent.	.01	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.99	33	W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Grand Haven	29.98	44	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Port Huron	29.95	40	W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.99	40	E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.92	48	S., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Marquette	29.92	34	W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.03	36	N. W., gent.	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.88	46	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.99	40	Calm	.....	Clear.
Yankton	29.85	44	S. W., fresh	.....	Fair.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

He Talks to the Virginia Farmers at the Richmond Fair-Grounds.

Giving His Ideas as to the Best Way to Build a Commonwealth.

Members of the Cabinet Have a Few Words to Say to the People.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 31.—This morning the Presidential party were driven in carriages to various places of interest under the escort of the Citizens' Reception Committee, and at 11 o'clock were taken to the fair-grounds and introduced to the authorities of the State Agricultural Society. The party were conducted to a building occupied as a the headquarters of the Society, and from the upper porch speeches were delivered. The crowd that gathered around the building was large. The officers of the Society, members of the City Council, and distinguished citizens were stationed on the porch with the President. Gov. Kemper delivered a welcoming address.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President responded as follows:

GOV. KEMPER, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I am admonished by the leaden sky and thickening mist that my remarks in reply to the welcome we have just listened to must be very brief. I would gladly give expression to the satisfaction and gratification it gives me to have this truly Virginia welcome. [Cheers.] We understand very well the general purposes of the Society whose annual meeting brought together this large assembly. The growing interest of Virginia, the leading interest, has been promoted by the works of this Society, and in trying to do something to further this great interest we shall attempt a suitable return for the hospitality and kindness with which we have been so cordially received. I am glad to contribute something to the work the Agricultural Society of Virginia is endeavoring to do. The State of Virginia has wisely undertaken to make known to the world her advantages, to make them known to the intelligent, and enterprising, and good people who desire to better their condition by a change of home.

The Virginia Board of Immigration has been very fortunate in securing an officer who reports to that Board an interesting and satisfactory description of the attractions which Virginia possesses for the emigrant. A few days ago one of the Senators from Virginia furnished me with "Hotchkiss' Description of Virginia."

Now, my friends, in undertaking to contribute a little to the work your Society is doing, I shall not be guilty of dealing with facts and statistics. It would be indeed "carrying coals to Newcastle" to tell the Virginians what Virginia is. Thanks to these gentlemen of the press who are reporting these proceedings, I may be able to reach large numbers of people in other States that cannot conveniently be represented here and witness what we behold. I do not intend to enter into an elaborate description of any of the advantages of Virginia; I merely wish to invite and to put intelligent people in other States on the track of investigation about Virginia. I merely wish to read a sort of catalogue of the various attractions and claims of Virginia for those who, anywhere in the United States, desire to improve their condition by seeking new and better homes. Virginia possesses about as many acres of land, possesses an area of territory about equal to Pennsylvania, and it is one-eighth larger than Ohio, but its population is only one-third that of Pennsylvania, and does not reach one-half of Ohio. There is, then, in the first place, in Virginia, two great spaces of unoccupied land. Under your former system it was the ambition of your men to have large estates. Your State, therefore, must be divided into a greater number of smaller farms. Thus it will be fifty years hence. The population will increase by people coming in. Thus the general prosperity will be promoted. If I am expanding a little, the sky, you notice, is brightening, and I happily find them brightening in another direction. [Cheers.] As there is abundant territory for emigrants to possess, what, then, is the character of that territory? As some is worn out, I hear our agricultural friends are doubting whether there is skill to restore that land. Your plan was that it was easier to clear new land than to restore the old. That has been done in Virginia. Now comes the time when the soil has to be brought up again with capital, skill, and appropriate applications. What is not fertile can be made so. Along your rivers there is abundance of good land yet. In the valley of the south side and in the mountain regions the emigrant can see it. He can get it cheap. It is cheap land. The emigrant wishes it. Land in Virginia is probably about $25 an acre—good land. That is cheap, for in my own country land ranges from $25 to $100 per acre. In addition to cheap land the next thing is a market easily reached. How does Virginia stand in this respect? In this State most perishable vegetables can reach a market before they are worthless. Next build up your own growing cities. You have enough cheap land. But, says some one, "they are dreadfully taxed in Virginia. They are now divided over there about the debt." I am not here to discuss before you local questions. I do not mean to drop words to tell on which side I may be. [Laughter.] I will say this: You are not as heavily taxed as where I live in Ohio. I will say this also, that, take your State debt, and add to it all the other popular debts of cities and counties of the State, and I think upon the whole that Virginia is not heavily in debt. And here again I might point to a State in the North, the fair State of New York, or smaller ones, which have cities to pile their taxes upon. Cities pay the taxes. Farmers do not live in cities, and the wise emigrant knows that if taxes are upon cities who pay for the goods the farmer must bear his share. If cities are heavily in debt, the farmer feels it. I say that taxation in Virginia is light. I say, then, Virginia is a State the worthy emigrant is inquiring for. The climate of Virginia is excellent. The large, muscular men I see before me demand its praise, and the ladies too, for the ladies I admire. It is a good climate. If I am not mistaken muscular men of every race will find in Virginia an excellent working climate. Neither the severity of its winters nor exhaustive heat in summer are unfavorable to work. Perhaps nowhere do we find the original type, the ruddy face, muscles well covered, nerves well protected, that type of Englishmen better preserved than in Virginia. It is, then, a good climate, therefore intelligent, good people will immigrate here; and besides these advantages I might allude to that which will give a home market to the farmer. The growth of manufactures makes populous cities, and these consume the products of the agriculturalists. These material advantages are supplemented by others, which to the intelligent emigrant are very strong and attractive.

Take the educational advantages. I think few States have done so much as Virginia to improve their educational system for both races. It is very good, and it is increasing. It is not yet what Gov. Kemper and you would be glad to have it everywhere. But the sentiment of popular education is gradually growing. This gathers from the sources to which I have referred. I have been in the habit of saying that among attractions to the best class of emigrants in other States, there are none greater to them than advantages to be found here in Virginia. Virginia does, indeed, deserve that sort of praise. Why shall not the emigrant come here, so near to market? The great lines completed connect the interior with the harbors. Does some one say there is prejudice against new-comers? Descending myself from one of the earliest settlers of Ohio, I know how the old settlers felt toward new men. At the same time I do not desire to repel the coming of good citizens from every quarter. Is there danger of that in Virginia? I have made some inquiry. I believe Virginia upon that question stands where she should be. I believe a good citizen, desiring to improve his condition, who comes to make his home in Virginia, to be the home of himself and his children after him, will find here all the privileges, rights, benefits, hospitality, and friendship that belong to good citizenship of the best regulated society, and whenever in Maine or Minnesota there are families with a favorite son or daughter threatened with lung diseases, here your mild climate restores them, and here your hospitality is ready to receive them.

I close with the wish: May it be among the decrees of Providence to bless Virginia, as well as our whole beloved country. Bless her with riches, honor, length of days, and may her ways be the ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be paths of peace. [Great cheering.]

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Short addresses were made by Secretaries Evarts, Sherman, and Thompson, Attorney-General Devens, Senator Morgan (Alabama), and Representative Loring (Massachusetts), which were received with much applause.

The Hon. B. J. Barbour, on the part of the Agricultural Society, made felicitous remarks, in which he thanked the President and others for their kind expressions for the welfare of Virginia, and spoke in high terms of praise of Mrs. Hayes. He said that this lady deserved, he thought, as much praise for the President's Southern policy as the President himself; that she, in a great measure, was instrumental in its inauguration. At this there was tremendous applause. The speaker then presented Mrs. Hayes to the people, and she was greeted with the most tremendous cheering, waving of hats, etc., the demonstration lasting until the President and Mrs. Hayes retired from sight.

After making a tour of the grounds, an inspection of the exhibition, and partaking of a lunch, the party returned to the city.

To-night there was a State reception at the residence of Gov. Kemper.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31.—Insurance Commissioner Stedman summoned Benjamin Noyes, President of the National Capital Life-Insurance Company of Washington, and formerly President of the National Life & Trust Company, and of the American Mutual Life-Insurance Company, of this city, to appear before him and answer questions concerning the financial condition of the Companies he represents. Noyes, refusing to answer the questions, was placed under arrest.

CRIME.

A HORRIBLE DEED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 31.—Early this morning a farmer came galloping to police headquarters of this city seeking assistance and giving information of a terrible crime at a farm about eight miles west of here, at a small station named Sandford, in Vigo County, near the State line. Near Sandford lived an old farmer named Burdine Tritt, the owner of a large farm, occupying a very fine, large, two-story farm-house, living in comfortable circumstances. His family consisted of himself, his wife, his only daughter, named Rosa, a very pretty, well-educated young lady, about 20 years of age, and a hired man named Sylvester Burnham, about 28 years of age. Burnham has worked on the farm about four years past, and has been considered an upright, industrious person of fair family, having good relatives living near here—all well-known residents. For a year or more past Burnham had been desperately in love with Rosa, and become very jealous of her receiving attentions from any other gentlemen. Rosa, however, did not at all like Burnham, and would not receive his attentions, and thus made him very angry and sullen. He has often made threats that she should be his wife or die. She has been receiving the attentions of a respectable young gentleman living near, and he visited her last Sunday evening. This made Burnham terribly angry, and, on Monday, he had sharp words with her, and repeated his threats, but she and her parents had no fear, and did not heed him. About 3 o'clock this morning Mr. Tritt was wakened by the smell of smoke and the crackling of fire, and with his wife sprang from their bed and rushed to the hired man's room, which, to their surprise, they found vacant, and the man's trunk also gone. Mr. Tritt then turned and tried to go up-stairs to get his daughter, but could not, as the whole upper part was all in flames, mostly from his daughter's room, the door of which was standing open, and he could just distinguish evidences of a terrible struggle there when the great heat drove him back. He and his wife had then barely time to escape from the house, not being able to save anything, not even any clothing. Neighbors had by this time arrived, and assistance was rendered. Positive evidence was discovered by them that Burnham had early fled, and it is beyond a doubt that he first proceeded to Rosa's room and assaulted her, taking her life, then fired the house in her room, took his trunk and left. Chief Stack and a party immediately visited the farm, and late this afternoon found Burnham's trunk hid in a strawstack and a warm clew to the villain. The girl's remains were also discovered all burnt up except the upper part of the body, which showed many signs of violence, and had been tightly wrapped in the bed quilt. A large crowd gathered from the surrounding country, and much excitement is prevailing.

To the Western Associated Press.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 31.—A horrible murder was committed this morning at 3 o'clock, eight miles west of the city, near Sandford Station, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, at the residence of Burgoyne Tritt, a wealthy farmer. His daughter Rosa, aged 19, had been the object of attentions from a young man in the neighborhood, and also from Sylvanus Burnham, a hired man, who had been in the employ of Tritt three years. On Sunday evening Rosa's lover paid her a visit, which caused a quarrel with Burnham, and he threatened her, saying he would get even with his rival. He was also incensed by Rosa's brother, who wanted to whip him on Monday, but was prevented by the elder Tritt. Last night the two old folks were awakened by a light, and found the upper story of the house on fire and Burnham missing. The house was consumed, with everything in it, after which the corpse of Rosa was found in the ruins with legs, arms, and head burned off, but enough evidence to show that the girl's throat had been cut and a deep wound made in her side. She had also been smothered in a large carpet, so that the trunk was not much burned. The murderer was seen coming into the city early this morning, but it is not known where he went. He was from Tennessee, and has relatives here. The face of Mrs. Tritt was badly scorched when she tried to get up stairs on the discovering of the fire.

THE PITTSBURG RIOTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 31.—The first of the riot cases, which has been on trial for several days, —that of James McFetrick,—was concluded today. The attorney for the Commonwealth, Marshal Swartzvelder, made a long and able argument to convict the prisoner, but without success. Judge Kirkpatrick, in his charge, gave a broad definition of what constituted riot, explaining that a man could not be an innocent spectator. He must, if present, stop the riotous tide. His Honor impressed the fact upon the jury that, in order to convict, they must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, and that they must be very careful to form their decision free from outside influence. The charge was commented on as being eminently fair and just to both parties. The jury returned a few minutes before 3 o'clock with a verdict of not guilty. The announcement was rapturously received in the lobby, and the applause was only kept down by the stern threat of the Judge to have the lobby instantly cleared. As the jury had made no disposition of the costs, they were called on to say who should pay them, and, after a short consultation, they put them on the prisoner, McFetricx. Thus ended the first riot case. Messrs. James D. Boggs and T. W. Davis assisted Maj. Moreland in the defense, which was ably made. The next case called was that of James Carter, alias Carney, also charged with riot. Mr. Moreland, his attorney, moved to quash the second count in the indictment, which charges the attempt to commit riotous arson, for the reason, first, that defendant is indicted solely for the commission of the offense; second, that the persons alleged in the body of the indictment to have participated in the alleged crime are neither named, nor are they alleged to be unknown to the grand inquest. Judge Kirkpatrick overruled the motion, as it could be made subsequently in arrest of judgment, and ordered the trial to proceed.

JOLIET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 31.—Clark Friddle, of Wilmington, was tried yesterday in the Circuit Court on an indictment for rape, the victim being a little girl. The jury were out all night with the case, and were discharged this morning, being unable to agreed upon the punishment, although they agree as to Friddle's guilt.

William Brisbin and George Randall, two Chicago boys, who entered a farmer's house and purloined a few trifling articles last summer when visiting friends in this county, were sent to the County Bastile for three months each.

CAPTURED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Jacob G. Otis, who assisted in swindling some fifty firms of New York merchants several years ago out of nearly $1,000,000, was captured by the police in Exchange place this afternoon. He was a member of the celebrated firm of Lagrave & Co., who bought goods from A. T. Stewart & Co. and other firms on credit, sold them, and decamped with the money. Lagrave was subsequently arrested in France, but when brought here was released on account of a technicality in the extradition treaty between that country and the United States.

STOLE FROM THE MINT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The officers of the United States Mint have just discovered some dishonest practices that have been going on in the refiners' department for some time. They are confined, as far as known at present, to a single employe, at whose house about 100 ounces of silver were discovered. The Director of the Mint, Pollock, refuses to make public any facts in the case, on the ground that his doing so might defeat the ends of justice.

OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 31.—L. C. Taylor, who was last February tried for and convicted of larceny in Harrison County, Iowa, and escaped from jail before receiving sentence, was retaken two weks ago and lodged in jail here. He was to-day sentenced in the District Court to two years' hard labor in State's Prison.

BRECKENRIDGE, MO.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BRECKENRIDGE, Mo., Oct. 29.—We are now having fine weather since the long wet spell. Business in the way of grain-shipping is dull. Nearly all of the old corn is disposed of; not much wheat and oats raised here for sale. Farmers are paying more attention to grass and stock, considering them more profitable. Corn two-thirds of a crop; quality good; no frost here yet to kill even the most tender vegetation. Stock of all kinds is generally healthy and doing well.

To receive here, in THE TRIBUNE, a full and detailed report of sale of Short-Horns, held in Kentucky, the second day after sale, is pretty good time. Success to THE TRIBUNE. F.

OUR LATE REDUCTIONS TO $3 A DOZEN for first-class card-photographs place within reach of all as fine work as can be had anywhere at any price. C. D. Mosher, 125 State street. Cabinets, $8 per dozen.

Ozonized Ox-Marrow for the hair, by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

MARRIAGES.

BAVIN—McCARTHY—Oct. 30, in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. J. Conway, Mr. George Bavin and Miss Maggie McCarthy.

MURRAY—BARBER—At the residence of the bride's father, 344 West Huron-st., Oct. 30, by the Rev. Charles A. Towle, Mr. Arthur A. Murray, of Plainfield, and Miss Eunice E. Barber, of this city.

DEATHS.

TAGNEY—Oct. 31, at 8:30 p. m., James W., infant son of James W. and Kittie Tagney, aged 1 year and 7 days.

Funeral to-morrow (Friday) at 2 p. m., from 107 and 109 Wells-st.

O'CONNOR—At the residence of Capt. Daniel Quirk, No. 273 Superior-st., on the morning of Oct. 31, Miss Mary L. O'Connor, aged 23 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Holy Name, corner of State and Superior-sts., where high mass will be celebrated at 11 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) morning. Thence the cortege will proceed by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

MOULTON—In the State Insane Asylum, at Elgin, Oct. 30, Charles T. Moulton, age 29 years.

Funeral will take place to-day (Nov. 1) at Rosehill Cemetery. Friends desiring to attend will take the 1 o'clock train.

☞ Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

ARRINGTON—Oct. 30, Mrs. Sarah A. Arrington, aged 39 years and 6 months.

Funeral to-day at residence No. 60 North Robey-st., to Graceland. Friends of the family invited to attend.

☞ Kentucky and Iowa papers please copy.

ACKLEY—The funeral services of the late John Ackley, killed by an accident on the new Court-House, will take place to-day. The remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 8 Seymour-st., to St. Columkill's Church, corner Paulina and Indiana-sts., thence by carriages to Calvary. Friends are invited to be present at 10 a. m.

☞ Dover (N. H.) papers please copy.

FURS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
NEW STOCK OF ELEGANT FURS.
JUST RECEIVED.
ELEGANT SEAL SACQUES.
SPLENDID MINK SETS. RICH SEAL SETS.
FINE FANCY FURS.

READ PRICES.		READ PRICES.
MARTIN'S,	French-seal or marten sets	$5
	Black muff and boa	5
154 STATE-ST.,	Real mink muff and collar	7
	Handsome mink muff and boa	10
MARTIN'S,	Fine mink muff and boa	15
	Seal skin muff and boa, genuine	10
154 STATE-ST.,	Rich seal skin muff and boa	15
	Extra quality seal skin muff and boa	25
MARTIN'S,	Extra quality mink muff and boa	25
154 STATE-ST.,	Fine seal skin sacques	60
	Extra seal skin sacques	100
MARTIN'S,	Children's furs, 75c to	5
	Fur trimming, 25c to	3
154 STATE-ST.	Ladies' seal hats, $1, $1.50, $3, $5,	10

☞ GOODS SENT C. O. D. WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION.
R. T. MARTIN,
BLACK BEAR FUR HOUSE,
154 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS CHEAP.
A NEW AND ELEGANT PIANOFORTE, ONLY $150.
A SPLENDID NEW PARLOR ORGAN, ONLY $50.
MARTIN'S, 154 STATE-ST.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Meetings will be held in the wards named this evening as follows:

Second Ward—Olivet Baptist Church. Speakers—S. H. McCrea, J. C. Knickerbocker, M. B. Loomis, R. E. Moore, William Baker, John Stephens, R. M. Mitchell, and S. W. King.

Mass-Meeting, Fourteenth Ward—Aurora Turner Hall. Speakers—Washington Hesing, William M. Stanley, S. H. McCrea, S. W. King, Mason B. Loomis, R. S. Tuthill, Franz Arnold. Music and Glee Club.

Mass-Meeting, Eighteenth Ward—North Turner Hall. Speakers—Franz Arnold, L. Meilbek, F. A. Herring, Washington Hesing, Col. W. S. Scribner, George W. Spofford, Louis Huck, McCrea, John Stephens, W. T. Underwood. Garden City Band and Glee Club will be in attendance.

Mass-Meeting, Eighth Ward—West Twelfth Turner Hall. Speakers—A. L. Morrison, E. F. Cooke, D. J. Lyon, the Hon. E. B. Sherman, A. M. Wright. Music and Glee Club will be in attendance.

Fifth Ward—677 Archer-av., corner Deering-st. Speakers—Col. J. H. Roberts, C. Greeley, C. W. Woodman.

Fourth Ward—Heaquarters 269 Thirty-first-st. club rooms. Speakers—Mason B. Loomis, T. B. King, S. W. King.

Sixteenth Ward—114 Clybourn-av. (Charles Hartwick's). Speakers—D. J. Lyon, William M. Stanley, Gen. Joe Reynolds.

Seventh Ward—335 Blue Island-av., corner Hastings-st. Speakers—C. W. Woodman, Col. J. W. Bennett.

First Ward—330 South Clark-st. Speakers—E. F. C. Klokke, John Stephens, S. F. Hanchett.

Twelfth Ward—Campbell Hall, corner Van Buren and Campbell-av. Speakers—Col. J. W. Bennett, J. L. Campbell, Ira W. Buell, C. C. Kohlsaat, Albert G. Lane.

Sixth Ward—Corner Hinman and Lincoln-sts. Speakers—A. Meyer, Col. J. H. Roberts, C. Greeley.

Eleventh Ward—Koehn's Hall, corner Loomis and Twelfth-sts. Speakers—H. C. Ballard, Senator Riddle, Clark Gibe, S. K. Dow, Gen. Mann.

Dalton, Cook County—Lund's Hall. Speakers—D. S. Wentworth, W. E. Wheeler, M. H. Naber, Dr. Fischer.

Fifteenth Ward—Miller's Hall, corner Webster and Larrabee-sts. Speakers—Col. W. H. Chase, Philo G. Dodge, Perry A. Hull.

Chicago Union Veteran Club—Grand Pacific Hotel. Speakers—Samuel Parker and others.

UNION VETERANS.

There will be a meeting of the Chicago Union Veteran Club at their rooms, Grand Pacific Hotel, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, to ratify the action of the Republican Convention of the 23d inst.

CLOTHES-CLEANING.

Your Old Clothes! LADIES AND GENTS. Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago, 107 North Sixth-st., St. Louis, Mo. N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Shawls, etc., dyed and cleaned.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS Our $8.00 Cloaks are very cheap and are great bargains. All made by tailors. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

SALE
Oil Paintings
AT 141 MADISON-ST.
THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK.
AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
AND 7:30 EVENING.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE, FRIDAY, NOV. 2, AT 9:30 A. M.
Great sale new and second-hand Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room
Furniture,
Carpets,
Stoves,
of all kinds. General Merchandise, etc., etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Splendid Family Horse
At Auction, at our store, Friday, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock (noon), one LARGE BLACK HORSE, drives either single or double, well broken, kind and gentle, 6 Years Old; may be seen at Howland's Stable, Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av., until morning of sale.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Sheriff's Sale
On the 1st day of November, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the United States Bonded Warehouse, corner Harrison-st. and Pacific-av., 20 Casks of Assorted Wines.
CHARLES KERN, Sheriff,
By LEWIS BARTELS, Deputy.

BABBITT'S PREPARATIONS.

B. T. BABBITT'S
Original and Standard Manufactures.
OFFICE AND FACTORY:
Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., N. Y.

BABBITT'S BEST SOAP.
The most pleasant and effective Soap for the Laundry or for Family Washing purposes ever offered. A trial package sent free on receipt of 20 cents.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.
Made from the purest vegetable oils. Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. For use in the Nursery it has no equal. Sample box, containing three cakes, sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER.
From this Powder a beautiful and serviceable white soft Soap, of any desired strength, can be made in ten minutes without the use of grease or potash. Trial package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

BABBITT'S YEAST POWDER.
Absolutely pure. Bread, cakes, puddings, etc., made in a short space of time, keep longer, and are more digestible than when made of common and cheap imitations. A trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S SALERATUS.
A standard article. A sample package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR.
Warranted free from all impurities. The housewife can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S POTASH.
A pure concentrated alkali, double the strength of common potash. Sample sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce of gold for every ounce of impurities found in any of these preparations.

For Sale by all Dealers.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Commission Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

THURSDAY'S TRADE SALE, NOV. 1,
At 9½ o'clock, a. m., second-floor.
DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,
At our salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
ENTIRE OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, ETC.
OF THE
PROTECTION LIFE-INSURANCE CO.,
THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock a. m., at 63 and 65 Fifth-av. E. D. Cooke, Receiver.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

5,000 FLOWERING PLANTS,
From the establishment of
Robert J. Halliday, Baltimore,
AT AUCTION,
Friday Morning, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
A fine lot of Camellias, Azalias, Roses, Gardenias, Lillies, Dracenas, Crotons, together with a general variety of Plants for the Trade and Amateurs.
Catalogues ready.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.
ENTIRE STOCK OF A
Segar and Tobacco Dealer
AT AUCTION,
Friday Afternoon, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av., N. E. corner Madison-st.
The stock comprises the best brands of Segars, Fine Cut and Chewing Tobaccos.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Saturday, Nov. 3, at 9½ o'clock a. m. at our salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MUST BE SOLD.
AT AUCTION,
SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 11 o'clock, on lot corner of Michigan-av. and Madison-st., rear of our store, Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Two-Seat Concord Wagon, Harness, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BANKRUPT SALE.
STOCK OF
Stoves, Hardware, Tin Ware, &c.,
At Store 397 Archer-av.,
MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock.
The stock consists of Cooking Stoves, Store, Office, and Parlor Stoves, Shelf and Builders' Hardware, Carpenters' and Butchers' Tools, Show Cases, Counters, Shelving, &c., &c.
Terms Cash.
By order of R. E. Jenkins, Assignee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FRAME DWELLING AND LOT,
NO. 95 JEFFERSON-ST.,
AT AUCTION,
On Monday Afternoon, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock,
ON THE PREMISES.
We shall sell without reserve Dwelling 95 South Jefferson-st., with Lot. Title perfect. One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years; interest at 10 per cent.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash avenue.
On THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 9:30 o'clock, we shall sell the Largest and Best Stock of
FURNITURE
that was ever offered at Public Auction to the highest bidder. A car-load of E. B. A. Cottage Chairs in White; 32 Parlor Suits; 10 Chamber Sets; 25 Lounges; 6 elegant French Plate Mirrors, with marble base; 30 Fancy Easy Chairs and Rockers; 100 walnut wood-top Tables in white; 100 W. S. Bureaus in the white; Book-Cases, Wardrobes, Parlor and Office Desks, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Mattresses, Carpets, Stoves, etc.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

On Saturday, Nov. 3, at 9:30 o'clock,
300 lots W. G. Crockery; 50 boxes Globes; 200 fancy colored lamps.
Household Furniture.
We shall sell an elegant stock of Furniture to the highest bidder. Parlor suits in great variety, Chamber sets, elegant Easy-Chairs and patent Rockers, Sofas, Lounges, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Mattresses, French and German Plate Mirrors, Carpets, Cook and Heating Stoves, 150 E. B. A. Walnut Chairs in white, 100 W. S. Bureaus in white, 100 Walnut Tables in white.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By RADDIN & CLAPP.
AUCTION SALE
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers
FRIDAY,
Nov. 2, 1877, at 10 o'clk. An elegant assortment.
RADDIN & CLAPP, 83 & 85 Wabash-av.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
138 and 140 Wabash-av.
500 Cases Boots and Shoes
At Auction Thursday morning, Nov. 1, at 9½ o'clock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.